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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE TENNESSEE.

Her Safe Arrival!

ALL ON BOARD WELL!

HARD AT WORK!

Interesting Details!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN DOMINGO CITY, February 5.—The Commission arrived from the Samana Bay yesterday evening. Every one connected with the party is in excellent health. The want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samana. The Commission found the inhabitants of the peninsula very generally in favor of annexation.

NO U. S. OFFICIALS INTERESTED.

A full investigation was made into the ownership of the land around the bay, and it showed that no United States official is involved in any private transaction there whatever. Fabius and his associates, and O'Sullivan, have a perpetual lease at a nominal price, of nearly all of the available water front for large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There is no valuable mineral land in that section.

THE COMMISSION LANDED

here this morning, and was formally received by President Baez. Mr. Wade explained the character and object of the Commission to Baez and his Cabinet, who gave them a cordial welcome.

President Baez said that peace and a stable government would follow

A UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES,

and that the people were all anxious for union. He said that Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The commander of the force he was supposed to command were Haytiens, and

HAYTI WAS THE REAL MOVER

in the whole matter. They had information that an incursion was to be made while the Commission was here, to influence them, and from his agents he had learned the whole movement. He expressed the hope that the Commission would examine all classes, and promised to extend every facility in his power.

Five of the party came across the island and back to this place. The Commission had thus far

NO APPEARANCE OF PUBLIC DISTURBANCE

or discussions. The season is very healthy, and the officers of the vessels of the United States steamers Tennessee, Nantucket, and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well. The Commission will leave

A WEEK LONGER,

and will probably visit Azqua next. The cause of trouble there are untrue. The Commission intend to start for home in about three weeks. There is no truth in the story about conduct to Cabral or any of his officers to come here and meet the Commission. Messengers will be dispatched at once.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to guard the

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

He said this was a bill to defend the ballot box against fraud and firearms, and gave notice that he would soon ask the attention of the Senate to it, and would then appeal to the friends of the bill to stand by it until a vote was reached.

SETTLEMENT ON HOMESTEADS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the House bill allowing settlement on lands of sick men, to make final affidavits at their residences.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON, of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill extending the time for filing bounty claims under the Act of July 28th, 1866, and January 13th 1868, to January 14th, 1870.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. SAWYER from the Committee on Education and Labor, asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislatures, recently presented by Senator Revels, for an Industrial Printing house and Institution for the Blind. He said the Committee reported adversely on the subject last year, because of their conclusion that the whole thing was a swindle. The committee was discharged.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

After a discussion upon Mr. Anthony's resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the committee on Education. Messrs. Bayard and Davis opposing it, the Senate took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the debate was continued, Mr. Sherman offering the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, repealing

PROHIBITION AGAINST PARDONS

as civil cases in the Court of Claims.

Mr. POWELL made a lengthy speech, mainly in behalf of a more conciliatory policy towards the South, and in defense of Southern loyalists.

POSSE RESEARCHES.

Mr. BLAIR, speaking of the failure of the government to furnish arms or means for the protection of Unionists in the South, and the assertion of disunion sentiments by the Republican party prior to the rebellion, read a letter of ex-Senator Foote from the New York Herald, bearing date of 1863 and 1861, to substantiate the accuracy of the charges that Southern men and women had avowed secession. He regretted the absence of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Alcorn) at present, but the value of that gentleman's testimony could be seen in the extract just quoted.

A STALE OLD STORY.

It was mainly due to representations that the South would and ought to be allowed to go, that Clingman and Woodall Phillips, but Alexander Stephens was defeated in his efforts to secure the State Convention of Georgia to secession. Such testimony would have arrested the secession movement.

RESPONSIBLE DUE IT ALL.

Who, then, was more responsible than Greeley for the blood that was shed and wasted the land, and for the vindictive spirit which now animated the Republican party?

HORACE IN BAD COMPANY.

Mr. (Greeley) was equally culpable and criminal with the Southern leaders, and should not turn on those who were associated with the malignity which belonged to the devil himself.

MORE OF MR. GREELEY'S WORK?

Reasoning upon the culpable failure to act promptly for the suppression of the rebellion in its inception, Mr. Blair said the Government did not promptly declare that the Southern Confederacy a quasi recognition, and treated with the Southern commissioners who were sent to Washington.

OUR FAMILY GEESE ALL SWANS.

When public faith and property were about to be surrendered to their enemy, a number of the Cabinet gave an opinion in favor of the surrender. Among them was Postmaster Blair, on whose energetic protest the idea was abandoned.

"DON'T CONSIDER HIS GIVEN FOR CARRION RAGS."

He then went on to argue that the reconstruction policy in creating and maintaining carpet bag governments, for which was intended solely to enable the Republican party to mis-govern and plunder the country.

A TIE—THE CASTING VOTE.

The Senate then took up the question upon the amendment made in Committee, reporting that part of the law regulating evidence in the Court of Claims, which forbids the allowance of pardon proof of disloyalty, was passed on, in the vote resulting in a tie—ayes 27, nays 27, and being decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Vice President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The resolution increasing judicial salaries and condemning the public grounds of South avenue, from the Potomac to the front of the Capitol, was concurred in.

Mr. PRICE moved the consideration of the latter amendment, said that the purpose was to make a beautiful

PARK AND DRIVE,

of which the nation might be proud. He believed that Washington had a finer site than was designed to make it the finest capital in the world. The speedy removal of the unsightly fence to-day was an indication that the people here could do so show they had a live city.

After further amendments and an agreement to take a final vote on the bill to-morrow, the Senate, at five o'clock, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for renewal of land grants.

Memorial of the Illinois Legislature for the immediate removal of the National Capital to the Valley of the Mississippi.

Resolution relative to the non-payment by the N. Y. C. R. R. of the five per cent tax upon its issue of scrip, calling upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce its collection.

Resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge on the Ohio river.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint a joint commission to establish the North-western boundary, was taken up.

Mr. SWANN, who reported the bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the necessity for its passage, and referred to the jealousies of Mr. Dawes on the fishing limit, and expressing his confidence in the estimates as submitted.

Mr. DAWES repeated his

THREADBARE ARGUMENT

of last week, insisting that fifteen years and large sums of money had been already spent in the work, which could have been done in one year if it had not been for the private interest of a gigantic corporation, which wanted to get under its control a large tract of territory.

The debate continued, touching the purchase or cession of Canada or other of the British North American possessions, and other contingencies, the joint high commission soon to assemble, &c., &c., and the bill was finally passed, no doubt to the sorrow of Mr. Dawes, by a vote of ayes 12, to nays 32.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE ANNOUNCED.

The dispatch announcing the arrival of the Tennessee was read to the House by the Speaker, and gave general gratification.

Mr. DAWES reported the

CIVIL SERVICE BILL,

which was made the special order for to-morrow. It appropriates $30,000, including $4,500,000 for provisions under the recent law of the House.

The House then proceeded to consider the report of the Judiciary Committee on the

M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. COOK modified the resolution offered by him last Saturday, so as to make it read "Resolved, That in the opinion of the House, there is not sufficient evidence that either party is not entitled to the land known as Panoche Grande, in the State of California, and that such proceedings be at once instituted as will recover possession of the same and assert the title of the United States therein."

A PROVISO.

Mr. PETERS desired to offer a proviso to the resolution, that it shall not interfere with the rights of miners or settlers or their assigns.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, unless the proviso would except the New Idria Company.

Mr. PETERS would not accede to that exception.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued against the report of the majority, and in favor of the minority, basing his argument particularly on the ground that a patent had been

ISSUED IN DUE FORM

to McGarrahan, and that by the intervention of a minion and a hireling, the New Idria Company's record of that fact in the Department of the Interior had been mutilated.

PATENT NEVER SIGNED.

Mr. GARFIELD said as to the argument his colleague, Bingham, in regard to the mutilation of the record, he declared that he had looked to his personal concern copy of the patent, and that it had never been signed, and nobody ever pretended it had, until a few weeks ago, when a

who had been authorized to sign land patents for the President came forward, and swore he had signed it.

Mr. GARFIELD then made the majority report, closed the discussion, and urged the House to stand by the decision of the Supreme Court instead of undertaking to overrule it.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on various propositions.

PETERS' AMENDMENT LOST.

The vote first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Peterson the resolution offered by Mr. Cook, reserving the rights of miners and settlers and their successors, was rejected.

COOKE'S RESOLUTION ALSO REJECTED.

The vote next taken on the resolution offered by Cooke, was rejected, by yeas 105, nays 109.

Mr. CULLOM moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Negatived.

Mr. DICKEY moved to lay the whole subject on the table which was negatived.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which his substitute was agreed to, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The latter motion which is the parliamentary form of making a vote irrevocable was agreed to. Yeas 109, nays 94.

On the resolution, Mr. Bingham's substitute was then passed. A motion to reconsider it was laid on the table—the House refusing to order either tellers or yeas and nays on the vote as demanded by Mr. Sargent.

THE MINORITY REPORT ADOPTED.

The question recurred on the substitute offered by the minority Committee. The substitute directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause the records of the patents to the Panoche Grant to be transcribed into the Records as the same stood on the Record book in the general land office at the time it was examined, without any mutilation or erasure whatever, so that the legal effect of the record so transcribed, shall be the same as if the original record had never been interfered with or mutilated, and it authorizes and requires the President of the United States to deal with the premises whatever may in his judgment be just and equitable, without regard to any action or proceeding subsequent to the 20th day of March 1865, the date of patent recorded. The substitute was adopted, yeas 110, nays 91.

A LITTLE BY-PLAY.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that he had fought fraud as long as he could. [Loud cries of "to order."]

Mr. BINGHAM reported that fraud was on the side represented by the gentleman from California.

Mr. SARGENT said that in his position in the matter he had faithfully represented his country.

Mr. BINGHAM said he had represented his country.

The House at 5:40 P. M. adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Indian Chiefs on a Visit—Pork Packing—An Unworthy Minister—Accidentally Shot—Importations to Shippers of Grain.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 20.—A number of Pottawattamie chiefs are here to-day visiting the Indian agency under the charge of Col. Nichols, and purchasing a good deal of attention.

They are looking after some old claims in the shape of reservations granted to Waubonsee and others of the tribe by treaty.

The total number of hogs packed this season in Chicago up to date is 886,566, and the packers are still at work.

J. H. Murphy, a Catholic priest at Canton, Illinois, has been found guilty of illicit intercourse with his housekeeper, and was dismissed a day or two ago. On Friday he undertook to leave town with a lot of goods belonging to the parish, but was followed by a constable, who, a crowd assembled at the depot and threatened to lynch the priest and were only prevented by his officers. Much excitement prevailed and still continues. Murphy heretofore has stood high in the profession.

A young man named Ebert Living, while examining a pistol on the piazza of his father's house, at Carlinville, Illinois, yesterday, accidentally discharged it, shooting his brother, aged sixteen, who died in a few hours.

In the suit in the District Court at Dubuque, Iowa, of Richmond & Jackson, proprietors of the Dubuque elevator, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, lessees of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, for violation of contract in not giving the elevator the handling of all through grain at one cent per bushel, from May 1st, 1867, to May 1st, 1873, Judge Cranch this morning rendered judgment against the Railroad Company for $57,650 on account of wrongs prior to May 1st, 1870, and decides that the Railroad Company is liable for the one cent a bushel from that time to the expiration of the contract. Pending the suit of handling grain in the elevator. If this decision is sustained it will compel the Railroad Company to pay about a quarter of a million dollars for violation of their contract. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

WEST INDIES.

The Lee Cables—Botanical Survey.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, February 20.—Sir Chas. Bright arrived here yesterday in a tender of war from the cable expedition, twenty-five miles east of Yucatan, this morning. All the steamer Dacia still grappling for the lost cable. He reports that the weather for the last two weeks has been unfavorable, which compelled the expedition to grapple during the night when the wind was down, and on account of the rocky bottom the Dacia is unable to lay one steadily. They will return to the expedition in a few days, and will not cease grappling until the Porto Rico cable has been recovered. Intelligence received after the recovery the Porto Rico cable expedition will proceed to Jamaica for the lost Aspinwall cable. All are well aboard the steamer.

Mr. Munroe of Pennsylvania, has arrived here on a botanical survey of West India fruits.

Gen. Munroe from Barbadoes, has arrived and left for Antigua to inspect the forts and military settlements preparatory to erecting better defences on the Island by order of the British Government.

CANADA.

Don't Want to be Bought.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, February 20.—The *Leader*, commenting on Mr. Howard's resolution offered in the United States Senate, recommending the High Commission to provide for the cession of British North America, says the proposition is conceived in an offensive spirit and is of course unacceptable. "We can assure our American neighbors that if they desire closer relations of their Republic with the Dominion, than those at present existing, they are taking the very best means to defeat their own object by such a movement, because insolent propositions of this kind only provoke a bitter spirit of hostility in this country toward the United States."

ALBANY.

Trial of the Express Robber.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, February 20.—The trial of John J. Pilsons indicted for robbery of American Merchants Union Express car, and attempted murder of Thomas A. Halpine, Express messenger, was taken up for to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Hoxsie, Counsel for prisoner moved to postpone the trial to a week. District Attorney Peckham objected. The Court denied the motion and the trial will proceed to-morrow.

EVANSVILLE IND.

Another Railroad Smashed—Cave Logan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 20.—A special to the *Journal* says that the last rail on the E. E. & N. R. R. was laid this afternoon. Through trains to Nashville will run in a few days.

Every available seat was engaged for Olive Logan's lecture early to-day. The house is crowded.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

The German Ultimatum!

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE!

ASSESSMENTS LEVIED!

No Payments, No Peace!

CASH PAID ON ACCOUNT!

Thiers' Inaugural!

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS!

NEWS FROM ENGLAND!

Parliamentary Measures!

PRINCESS LOUISE'S DOWRY!

The Black Sea Open!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

WAR TO CONTINUE.

LONDON February 20.—The *Times'* London special, telegraphs that the prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans, and that Germany will continue the war unless a compensation for the past and guarantees for the future are promptly given.

SUPPLY OF FOOD DISCONTINUED.

No food is now being allowed to leave Versailles for Paris.

HANDS OFF.

A Berlin telegram says the Prussian Government still rejects intervention and mediation, and that Bismarck will soon recognize the Republic.

THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German terms of peace have been presented in definitive form, and are an ultimatum. The same correspondent says no prolongation of tiae armistice was accorded in return for the surrender of Belfort.

FRENCH POLICE HUNTING ARMS.

The London *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Paris of the 19th, which says the police are searching turbulent districts for arms and hand-grenades, and many have already been seized.

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN LEVY.

A German named House, has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 800,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

VON MOLTKE'S OPINION.

Bismarck is willing to renounce Metz upon condition of its dismantlement, but Von Moltke insists on retaining the fortress as a necessary strategic point. Von Moltke also insists upon retaining a belt of territory, including Belfort, as the people of that region are entirely French. Bismarck is unwilling to insist. The question is still under debate in the Imperial Council.

NO FURTHER ARMISTICE.

No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If peace is not concluded and the terms of Prussia met satisfactorily by twelve o'clock at noon, the 23d inst., the German armies will march on Paris, and Paris will be treated as a captured city.

QUITE PARTICULAR.

The number of cannons delivered up to the Germans fall short four of the number officially stated. Upon demanding the missing four, the French answered that a cannon was unable to counting them. The Germans refused to accept the explanation, and four new cannon are being cast at the foundry of Carlos, to make up the deficiency.

PART IN CASH, PART IN SLOW NOTES.

A German financier has been summoned to Versailles, to advise as to the best means of securing payment of the indemnity. He is of the opinion that half of the amount can be collected in bullion and the rest must be in bills at progressive dates.

APPOINTMENT OF THIERS'IRS.

It is believed that the French Assembly will name a Triumvirate, including an Admiral and General, to arrange terms of peace. It will then pass an edict that it has dissolved, thus shifting the responsibility of recognizing France as other shoulders. The Germans

WILL CERTAINLY ENTER PARIS

on the 24th, and take possession on the Imperial route. Every precaution will be taken for the Emperor's safety. The houses on the route will be occupied by the chief Doctors of the Police. The King will lunch at Ecaie Militaire, in consequence of rumors of the Jules, and will leave Versailles directly after his return, when he will visit the South-German soldiers quartered there personally to be present in Berlin at his triumphal entry. The Crown Prince has gone to inspect the second army. He returns on the 23d.

THIERS' INAUGURAL.

BORDEAUX, February 19.—In the National Assembly to-day Thiers delivered a speech in his capacity as Chief Executive of the French Republic. He dwelt on the distress and suffering which has been caused by the war and the German invasion, and on the necessity of peace. "Nevertheless," said Thiers, "the terms of peace would be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and would only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France. The task of the Administration is pacific, and to reorganize the country, restore its credit and reorganize labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destinies."

COMMISSION TO PARIS.

The Assembly subsequently adopted the proposition to appoint a commission of five deputies to Paris, to act as intermediators between the negotiators and the Assembly. The latter proposed that Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations. Thiers, Picard and Favre left for Paris this evening.

THE BLACK SEA OPEN.

The *Times'* Berlin special correspondent says the London Conference has agreed to open the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war, to authorize the Porte to admit a passage through the Dardanelles of all armed vessels, Russians and Roumanians excepted. Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but Turkey hesitates to agree to it.

THE FIFTH COMMISSIONER.

Sir Stafford H. Northcote sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the steamship Russia for New York.

PAYMENTS OF LEVY DESFERRED.

VERSAILLES, February 20.—The payment of 10,000,000 of the 12,000,000 francs imposed upon the Department of Oise has been deferred. Similar concessions by Germans are reported elsewhere.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Exchange of prisoners will take place at an early day.

Paris is quiet

FRANCE TO BE ISOLATED.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

BORDEAUX, February 19.—Deliberations are now going on in Reichlanger's Office on the establishment of peace. Annexation of Nice and neutralization of Savoy, in order to completely isolate France, are under discussion. France will thus be separated from Germany by the neutral territories of Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland, and by the newly acquired territory and the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine, and from her old ally Italy, by a neutral territory resided with admirably-disciplined military operations. The great object of Germany is to incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge.

ABORTIVE VENDOME OF PEACE.

PARIS, February 19.—There is good authority for stating that the Germans' final conditions of peace include the cession of Nice and a portion of Lorraine, with the fortresses of Thionville, Metz and Belfort, and payment of an indemnity of £2,400,000.

PERSONAL SECURITY FOR A LEVY.

The Germans continue to impose requisitions in the vicinity of Paris. The Mayor of Chantilly has been subjected to a default of payment of 15,000 francs levied on the town.

ENGLAND.

TURKEY'S POSITION.

LONDON, February 20.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte objects to Powers having more than two ships of war in the Danube, and also against an Italian modification to Tenia, and expresses its readiness to examine Italian complaints and to enforce redress.

PURCHASE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry, denied that her Majesty's Government had received any proposals for the purchase of British dominions in North America. Mr. Gladstone took occasion to deprecate the introduction of questions of this character, pending the sitting of the Joint High Commission at Washington.

THIERS' INAUGURAL.

The composition of the new ministry under President Thiers produces an excellent impression. It is reported that the Germans have levied a fresh requisition of 40 millions of francs on the city of St. Quentin.

THE DAY NAMED.

LONDON, February 20.—The marriage of the Princess Louise to Lorne is fixed for March 21st.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S DOWRY.

The bill granting an annuity to Princess Louise has passed its final reading in the House of Commons.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL

was discussed this evening, and an amendment practically disqualifying all except the Church of England men was defeated. An amendment proposed by Mr. Fawcett, tending to the abolition of clerical fellowships, was rejected after a keen debate, and the bill passed. A protracted debate followed on

ELECTION REFORM.

Mr. Forester pressed the passage of reform measures, and leave was given for the introduction of a bill.

FOOD FOR PARIS.

French forts are filled with provisions bound for Paris, but which cannot be forwarded for want of transportation.

RUSSIA.

THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

ST. PETERSBURGH, February 21.—The French charge d'affaires here has notified the imperial cabinet of the establishment of the new government of France. Russian recognition is expected to be announced to-morrow.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, February 20.—The bark Joseph S. Prowl, laden with sugar, has been wrecked on the coast of Ireland off Clonakilty, and all hands lost.

NEW YORK CITY.

Safe Arrival of the Tennessee—Cuban News—Special Mission to Europe—Coal Mining Troubles.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK, February 20th, 1871.

The steam-ship North America, from Rio Janeiro, via. St. Thomas, has just arrived at Quarantine, and brings news of the safe arrival of the Tennessee at San Domingo. The Tybee will bring later news.

CUBAN NEWS.

A Havana dispatch officially denies the truth of the rumor that a large number of filibusters have recently been landed on the coast of Cuba.

THE COAL MINING TROUBLES.

The Miners' Benevolent Association publishes a statement of the causes which led to the suspension of operations in the coal mines. It is shown that at the commencement of the strike the operators had a surplus stock of 2,300,000 tons of coal on hand, and a subsequent rise of two dollars a ton has already netted them the snug sum of $4,000,000. The miners, it is claimed, are ready to resume operations, but the operators would not, owing, as they say, to the market being overstocked, their chief object being to lessen the supply and advance the prices still higher, and afterwards attach the blame for the trouble to all the miners, as practiced by themselves, and thereby denounce them before the public, for the sole purpose of strengthening their combinations. It is rumored that the Wyoming's Benevolent Association and general coal operators have renounced their allegiance to the Anthracite Board of Trade, and are about to institute proceedings against several carrying companies under what is known as the conspiracy law of the State of Pennsylvania. Coal is selling at ten dollars per ton at retail in this city, with a prospect of its being still higher before the week is out. This rise is owing partly to the long suspension of mining in Pennsylvania, but the more sudden increase by railroad companies of the rates of freight, as they have just done. Miners are on the point of resuming work, that they may charge seven dollars per ton and upward for bringing coal to tide water, instead of two or three dollars, which they have been charging. Much indignation is felt by consumers.

FATHER FARRELL RESTORED TO HIS FUNCTIONS.

NEW YORK, February 20.—After frequent consultations between the Arch-Bishop and Father Farrell, the troubles growing out of the latter's letter with reference to Italian unity have been adjusted, and he has been restored unconditionally to the pastorship of St. Joseph's Church.

SPECIAL MISSION TO EUROPE.

It is asserted that John Russel Young, who sailed for Europe on Saturday, went as a special agent of the Treasury Department, carrying letters from the President and other very prominent men.

ANOTHER SEA MONSTER.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Captain Grindle, of the ship Old Colony, was arrested this morning on a charge of cruel treatment at sea, in October last, of a sailor. Grindle gave bail in $10,000.

ARRIVAL.

The steamship Australia, from Glasgow, arrived here.

BOSTON, February 20.—The steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, arrived.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment Business.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says in the call of the roll of the Senate, this morning, only seven Senators answered, the Clayton quorum having left the city to prevent a quorum. Mr. Hodgett was called to the Chair. The impeachment managers from the House then announced Mr. Surfe as Manager, and proclaimed the impeachment of Powell, Clayton, Mr. Justice McClure, and Chief Justice Mr. Carloff moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify these officers of their impeachment and that the Court rule the motion out of order on the ground that there was no quorum. The Sergeant at Arms was ordered to send the fraudulent Senator from Hot Springs, having also absented himself. Assistant Instructor Bridge in his absence, and four additional assistants were appointed to assist him. After half an hour the Assistant reported that the recusant Senator had left the city on an excursion to Fort Smith. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

In the House no important business came up, except the Impeachment Committee reported the exonerating of Atty.-Gen. Montgomery from wilful neglect of duty, as charged.

The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock and organized in the absence of the Council for Lieut. Governor Johnson for a trial by jury, on the ground of unconstitutionality. The counsel for Governor Baxter filed a motion to quash Amendment, and proceeded to argue the motion until one o'clock, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow. If this motion is overruled the counsel will then appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the Court refuses to grant the appeal, a writ of error will be obtained from the Federal Court here to stay proceedings. Notwithstanding the impeachment Chief Justice McClure occupied his place on the bench. The *Republican* this morning in a leader says the impeachment articles against the Governor and Chief Justice will fall for want of a Senate to present articles to. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to see Governor Johnson, Brooks, Hazlett and the members of the House who voted for impeachment go down to the Governor's office and demand the keys of the State House. Some would be swept from the face of the earth to the uttermost depths in the twinkling of an eye, and purged above the clouds. Others would present themselves for the next world is to keep away from the State House on the day Johnson attends to the duties of Governor. The Governor's office as this article intimates Clayton is determined not to stand trial, because there is no tribunal to try the case.

The stairway leading to the Executive room was boarded up this forenoon, and a guard placed at the door to prevent the ingress of any one not belonging to the Clayton party. It is generally understood that a telegram has been received by President Grant to order the Commander of the Post to preserve peace.

John Edwards received his certificate from Clayton as Congressman elect for the Third District.

CINCINNATI.

Whiskey—Consolidation of Revenue Districts—Important Decision in Criminal Law.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Three hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-four barrels of whiskey were rectified in the First Ohio District for 1870.

R. B. Pullman, Collector of the First Ohio District, has received his bond, to be filed with a view to the consolidation of the First and Second Districts. This it is thought settles the question of the appointee to this office.

Judge McGeehan, charged with killing Myers at Hamilton, Ohio, will be tried in Warren county, instead of Hamilton, to which he was removed on change of venue. Butler county. Judge Gilmore ruled to-day that the words "adjoining county" in the constitution were construed from the same judicial district.

The announcement of the safe arrival of the Tennessee created quite a sensation here this morning. When it was announced on change there was much applause.

In the Supreme Court a decision was rendered in an amicable suit, that the county commissioners have authority to make a reasonable allowance per diem to members of the City Board of Equalization.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bell, twelve years old provoked a mule being led along the street to-day by kicking it, whereupon the animal returned the favor, the kicking producing almost instant death.

RICHMOND, VA.

Pennsylvania Railroad Connection with the Richmond & Danville.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, VA., February 21.—To-day the House Legislature, after a long fight and much filibustering which lasted until after eight, passed the bill incorporating the Washington & Richmond Railroad Co., thus giving the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co. connection with Southern roads.

NASHVILLE.

Tennessee Industrial Exposition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, February 20.—The Tennessee Industrial Exposition will commence on the first of May next. Extensive preparations are in progress, to secure a large and thorough exhibition of manufactures of all kinds and ores. A department will also be provided for the fine arts. A suitable building will be built for the occasion.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Commander Peter, Turner, in charge of the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, died last Sunday at the institution.

—It is now conceded that no more bodies will be found at the scene of the late disaster at New Hamburg. Workmen will at once commence to build the new bridge.

—Collins' flouring mill, at Eagle Harbor, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss about $52,000. Insurance $37,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Temperance Ovation—Visitors to the West Point Examination—Cotton Tax Declared Constitutional—Senator Sumner's Condition—Another Pacific Railroad—The Carnival at Washington.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1870.

SENATOR SUMNER'S CONDITION.

Senator Sumner's physician says he will not be able to resume his duties in the Senate for four or five days, and that he ought not to do so this session. Any violence and exertion or excitement is likely to bring on a second attack that might prove fatal. Senator Sumner is understood to have a speech in preparation, giving a further expression of his views of the San Domingo question, and defending the position he assumed in the debate upon the subject.

WASHINGTON ON A SPREE.

Pennsylvania avenue at an early hour was crowded with citizens and strangers. The latter are here in thousands. Many stands are erected on public reservations and in front. The stores were early occupied by flags. Evergreens and emblems deck all the houses from Fifteenth street to the Capitol, and on both sides of the avenue, and are displayed along the whole length for general illumination to-night. Never before has there been such a large assembly, except on Presidential inauguration days. In various parts of the avenue bands of music are playing. The President and other prominent persons have quarters and a balcony at one the hotels. A stand on Market Square is occupied by members of Congress and their families. All is excitement and gaiety. Business is generally suspended. The weather is pleasant. The performances commenced with

VISITORS TO WEST POINT EXAMINATION.

The Board of Directors; appointed by the President to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy in June 1871, consists of Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington City. Rev. Dr. Vincent of Plainfield, N. J., Ex-Gov. Aiken of S.C., Judge Miller of Tuscaloosa Ala., Gen. Isaac F. Quimby, of Rochester, N. Y. University, and Joseph J. Wood of Kansas.

ANOTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have re-instructed Mr. Wheeler, Chirman, to report the Senate Southern Pacific Railroad bill, so amended as to cut off all branches and additional land grants, thus securing the main line from the north to San Diego, as originally projected.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The temperance organizations of Washington, at the request of a Congressional society, propose to observe Wednesday next, Washington's birthday, by a meeting in the afternoon in Lincoln Hall, at which addresses will be made by leading Senators and Representatives.

THE ILLUMINATION FIRE WORKS.

The entire line of Pennsylvania avenue is brilliantly illuminated to-night from gas jets and Chinese lanterns. The carnival festivities to-day closed with a grand pyrotechnic display south of the Treasury.

A TRIAL OF HORSE SPEED,

followed by pleasure riding in carriages. During the afternoon there will be a civic parade on foot and a whole day horse race.

COTTON TAX CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the Constitutionality of the Cotton Tax by divided Court.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The President to-day signed the West Point Military Academy bill.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 20.—River fell to 23 feet 6 inches, then rose to 24 feet. Arrived—St. Charles, from Pittsburgh; R. H. Hudson, Wheeling; Dove No. 2, Kentucky River; Belle of Pittsburgh. Departed—Belle of Pittsburgh. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Weather clear, mercury 65°. River stationary. Arrived—St. Marys, from Evansville; Alice Dean, Cincinnati; Legal-Tender, White River. Departed—Leonidas, Mollie Fersyth and Able, for New Orleans; Mary Boyd, Arkansas River; City of Vicksburg, Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, H. S. Turner.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Arrived—Jno. Kilgour, Mary Houghton, Louis Hebert, Louisville to New Orleans at 11; Minnie, St. Louis to Arkansas river at 10; Pauline, Carroll, New Orleans to St. Louis at 6; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis at 11; Bismarck, Mound City to Cairo at 11; Silver Bow, St. Louis to Shreveport at 11; Petrel, Pomeroy to Memphis at 1; Valid, St. Louis to Louisville at 3. River rose two feet. Weather cloudy. Mercury 56 degrees.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—River falling, with 11 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Tyrone, Carrie and Emma Floyd, from Cincinnati; Ella Hughes from Upper Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Arrived—Collier and barges, from Pittsburgh; Bon Accord, from Mound City. Departed—City of Chester, for Memphis; City of Peklo, for Peoria; Argonaut, for Tennessee river. Receiving, with about 10 feet to Cairo. Weather quite warm.

SAN DOMINGO.

Interesting Correspondence.

[From N. Y. Tribune's San Domingo Correspondent.]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BAY OF SAMANA, January 27.—We had charming weather for the first two days out, cold indeed, but bright and clear, with fresh and favoring winds, and every prospect of a pleasant voyage, but toward the evening of the second day in the rough latitude of Hatteras our troubles began, and from that time until we neared our destination we experienced

ABUNDANT DISCOMFORT

And many stormy seas, though without any specially severe test of the sea-going qualities of the frigate.

NOT GOOD UNDER STEAM.

Using generally both steam and sails, we have made a moderately quick voyage, but the behavior of the vessel under steam is far from satisfactory, and her machinery is found to be full of serious defects.

UNDER SAIL FAULTLESS.

As a sailer, however, the ship is pronounced faultless.

MAKE THEIR PORT IN SIX DAYS.

We had been out of sight of land six days and a half, when on the morning of the 24th we heard from the lookout in the maintop the welcome cry "Land ho." The morning was the hottest we had yet felt. A burning sun blistered the deck, the brass work of the frigate glowed like fire, and the waters glittered like burnished metal under the blazing heavens. There was hardly a breath of air, and as we steamed through the calm sea the sails hung useless from the yards. At two o'clock in the afternoon we dropped anchor in the outer harbor of Samana, about two miles from the village. Over the property leased by the United States Government flies the Stars and Stripes, and in the harbor the United States steamer Nantasket, Capt. McCook.

BOSTON.

Arrival of another Fenian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

General Haipin, a celebrated Fenian prisoner, arrived in the steamer Siberia to-day. He was met at the wharf by Patrick Donoha and Boyle O'Reilly, who accompanied him to rooms at the Parker House.

Forger's Trick.

Arnott Nash, a young man of respectable appearance, was addressed, while sitting in the reading room of the Irving House, last Saturday afternoon, by a middle aged gentleman, who remarked that he desired to cash a check, but, from lameness was unable to walk to the bank. Mr. Nash politely offered his aid, and the stranger apparently very grateful, accepted the courtesy, and handed Mr. Nash a check on the Ellis Head Bank for $1,112.50, dated February 4th, 1871, and signed by Geo. Euhrf, pay

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBLETON,
H. R. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

IT is asserted that the Reconstruction Committee will shortly report a bill entirely repealing the test oath.

THE EFFORT made to open the Boston Public Library on Sundays, was defeated in the House by a vote of ninety-five yeas to one hundred and twenty-nine nays. The measure was defended by the Reverend Dr. Putnam.

THE outlook is good for the Republican party at the next general election. The greatest harmony prevails, and dissension nowhere exists to jeopardize the interests of the party. We can confidently assert that Pennsylvania is all right for another Republican triumph next fall.

THERE is not only difficulty but danger also, in endeavoring to carry out the duties of the Internal Revenue Office in Tennessee. A recent attempt made to destroy an illicit distillery in Franklin County was the occasion of a serious riot, and the arrest of fifteen of the mob, among whom were several lawyers of Winchester.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* in commenting upon the marriages that have taken place on American railways, suggests that it would be more proper to have the funeral services read over the passengers before the trains leave the depots. This is an unkind cut on the part of our neighbor over the water, but we suppose it arises through those "blasted Alabama claims."

THE acquittal of Representative Bowen, charged with bigamy, through the failure of the jury to agree, does not seem to have been much benefit to Bowen. It is now reported that immediately after the discharge of the jury, another warrant was issued and Mr. Bowen arrested. Mr. Bowen did not express any surprise other than to inquire when they would cease coming after him.

NOTWITHSTANDING the declaration made that the Joint High Commission has no authority to settle the claims that will be before them, yet the opinion generally prevails that a positive basis for settlement has already been agreed upon between the two Governments. The Commission is to meet in Washington about the first of March, and it is expected will be through its duties before Congress adjourns.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES have under consideration the Act of the Wyoming Legislature, by virtue of which women in that Territory are permitted to vote. The intent is to make the provision general, so that it will not only reach all the Territories, but will prevent the Legislatures of these Territories from passing laws with reference to the qualifications of voters without the consent of Congress.

IT APPEARS that the Ohio River is not the only one unslowly obstructed by bridges that have been improperly erected. A bill will be reported in the House from the Committee on Commerce requiring the Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans Railroad to change the bridge across the Rigolet. At present this bridge crosses the stream diagonally throwing the draw to one side of the current. The proposed change will place the bridge at right angles, and the draw in the centre of the stream.

THE DEFEAT of the bill relative to Life Insurance arose mainly from one clause contained within it. It provided against any tax or other conditions being imposed on any company, which was not by the same authority imposed on all insurance companies. This was declared to be an interference with the rights of the States to regulate the privileges of insurance companies, and that it would prevent a State from making any regulations favoring an insurance company organized within that State.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the safe arrival of the Tennessee at San Domingo, will bring a feeling of relief to the hearts of all our citizens. It appears that it first visited Samana Bay, and was detained there some six days, and this will account for the long silence that has filled the hearts of the people with fear and anxiety. Now that the relief has come, it is somewhat amusing to look back over the dread records of some of the Democratic journals, who made haste to denounce the President, for the disaster fallen on the Tennessee. Another paper pellet wasted.

NEXT SATURDAY the Republicans of the county will meet at the regular places for holding elections to select delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Tuesday following. The object of the Convention is to elect eight persons to represent Allegheny county in the Republican State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 16th of next month, to place in nomination candidates for the offices of Surveyor General and Auditor General. It is to be hoped that the primary meetings will be liberally attended, inasmuch as the duty of selecting good and true men for delegates to the State Convention from this citadel of Republicanism, is of great importance to the interests of the party throughout the State.

THE *Leader*, in commenting on the poisoning of a very worthy old lady, Mrs. Edgar, of the South Side, through a druggists mistake in compounding a prescription, makes the following pertinent remarks and suggestion:

We have nothing to say to this clerk. Doubtless he feels keenly the position in which he has placed himself. And it seems of little use to say anything in the way of reproof or warning to druggists for employing, to deal out such dangerous stuffs as medicines, incompetent and careless persons; for druggists, like other people, will continue to employ the cheapest help they can find, as long as the law will allow them to. But we must meet this and the score of similar instances that occur from time to time in the good State of Pennsylvania will soon stir up our people to urge their legislators to pass a law that will put a stop to this sort of thing, once for all. Let it be made law that no man shall be allowed to sell medicine, under any pretence whatever, unless he is a graduate of a school of pharmacy, or had such other instruction in the pharmaceutic art as shall satisfy competent authority that there is no danger in his dispensing drugs and medicines to the people. Professions that hold such terrible powers over the lives of the people, as does the dispensing of medicine, should have the severest legislative restrictions thrown around them, and be held to the strictest accountability for ignorance and carelessness. Which of the "Allegheny delegation" will move in this matter?

EX-GOVERNOR VANCE, of North Carolina, never heard of a KuKlux, nor of any outrage committed by that gang. At all events he says so, and of course tells the truth. The following document was found on the jailor, who it will be remembered was tied half a mile away from the jail while these masked men took away ten negroes to murder them:

Taken by habeas corpus, in silence and in secrecy. Thought has been working, and the benignant efficiency of concealment speaks for itself. Once again have we been forced by force to use force. Justice was lame, and she had to lean upon us. Information having been obtained that a doubting Thomas, the Judge—the inferior of nothing, the superior of nothing, and of consequence the equal of nothing, who has neither eye to see the scars of oppression nor ears to hear the cause of humanity, even though he wears the judicial silk—had ordered some guilty prisoners from here to the City of Columbia, and of injustice and prejudice for an unfair trial of life, thus clutching at the wheelspokes of destiny, then this thing was created and projected, otherwise it never would have been. We yield to the inevitable and inexorable and act this the best. "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth" is our motto. We want peace; but this cannot be till the bloody fight of freedom is fought. Until then the Moloch iniquity will have his rights, even if the marshal of justice must have his martyr.

K. K. K.

Governor Scott, for some strange reason that Ex-Governor Vance may possibly comprehend, has requested the appointment of a Legislative Committee to represent to the President the condition of affairs in North Carolina. Why does not somebody write another letter to Vance about the manner in which Northern men would be received as settlers in North Carolina.

GOVERNOR VANCE.

Whether there was any good ground for the President requesting that an investigation should be made into the condition of the Southern States, or whether there was not, the Investigating Committee appointed for that purpose seem to have plenty of work. Their daily sessions have been two hours long, and it is doubtful whether they will more than complete their labors in time for a report this session. The testimony, it is reported, is of such a character as to seriously affect the Legislature of North Carolina, and thereby the legality of the election of ex-Governor Vance to the United States Senate. This result will not be a matter of surprise to anyone who has watched the course of Vance, but it may explain to some extent his very curious letter of denial over the operations of the Ku Klux. He probably saw in the future what the testimony that had been summoned before the Investigating Committee would bring forth, and concluded to assert his innocence before he was directly charged. He is not the first man conscious of error, who has aroused suspicion against himself in the same way. His letter, however was sufficient to arouse suspicion on its face, and we would not be surprised if the testimony very seriously affected the legality of his election.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

We have been frequently compelled to call the *Post* to account for declarations that would require a microscopical analysis, to discover even the germ of truth within them. This seems to cause the *Post* much worriment of mind and we regret the fact, but really cannot see that we are at all to blame. Of late it has turned its attention to us, in the vain endeavor to show that we had made divers errors and mis-statements, but, of course, made a miserable failure. In its issue of the 20th inst., it makes one more attempt and quotes from us as saying in our issue of the 18th, that

"Every effort on the part of the Republican members to bring the question of a Constitutional Convention before the Senate is defeated by the Democrats."

It further quotes from the GAZETTE'S Harrisburg correspondent of the 17th as follows:

"Mr. Buckalew from the Constitutional Reform Committee, reported a bill for the revision of the Constitution. Mr. White announced that the minority would make a different report."

Now this the *Post* says is flat contradiction, and conclusive proof that the GAZETTE has misrepresented. Let us see. On the 16th inst., Mr. White moved that all bills for a Constitutional Reform Convention be made the special order for the next Thursday afternoon. This motion was defeated. *The Democrats voted it down.* Here is an instance where the Republicans desired to get this reform measure before the Senate, and where they were defeated by the Democracy. What has the *Post* to say to this? Does it bring up Mr. Buckalew's report from the Committee as an answer? That was nothing but the majority report on a bill, and was no effort to have the bill brought before the Senate. What we averred, and what the *Post* denied was, that the attempt on the part of the Republicans to bring the subject before the Senate, was defeated by the Democrats. That it was so in the instance to which we have alluded is beyond all question.

What good does the report of the Committee made by Mr. Buckalew do, if there is a special understanding among the Democrats that any attempt to bring up the bill shall be voted down. And yet that must have been the understanding, because that is just what the Democratic members did. Has not the *Post* gone a good way out of its road to try to prove that we have made misrepresentations, when it refuses to publish the motion of Mr. White to set Thursday as a day for the bill, and that the Democratic members defeated the motion? Why did not the *Post* when it so carefully set forth what the GAZETTE said, and what our correspondent had said, also set forth the motion of Mr. White on the 16th, and the vote of the Democratic members against it?

We advert to this one instance because for several weeks the *Post* has been playing the same game, with just as little justice, as in the one to which we have alluded. We hold ourselves at all times responsible for *our* words, but do not hold ourselves responsible for the changes that may be made in them by the *Post*.

MR. WHITE AND THE FEE BILL.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 18, 1871.

EDITORS OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—*Gentlemen*:—As my poor hantling, the Salary Bill, is being up between the two Houses, like Mahomet's coffin, between Heaven and earth, and as it is likely to hang there for some time to come, I wish to say a few words in explanation and defence of a bill which has been greatly belied, and I fear but little understood. I have not yet seen one fair criticism of the bill, and no one who has spoken about it or written about it, seems to understand it, and yet it is perfectly plain and easily to be understood. On inquiry I could not ascertain that one man in the House, out of our delegation, had read the bill. It is an innovation on the established rules, and therefore viewed with suspicion; but if our delegation had been a unit on it there would not have been the least trouble. If the bill is lost, on the Allegheny delegation alone will rest the blame.

Now let us look candidly at its provisions. The first section provides that the fees limited and appointed by law, to be collected by certain officers, when the same can be computed and ascertained, shall be paid in advance, except in certain cases. Now what hardship is there in that? It requires no impossibility on the part of the officers, and imposes no great burden upon the litigant. It is scarcely say thing more than what is now required in this and other States of the Union. In the law of 1868, entitled "An Act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be revised by the several officers of this Commonwealth," is the following enactment, to wit: "All fees for services to be performed under this Act, *shall be considered due and payable to the officer in advance, by the party requiring the service.*"

Allegheny, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Beaver and Washington were excepted from the provisions of the bill, but in all the rest of the State the law is in force to-day, and the lawyers tell me they have no difficulty. The offices keep an account with them, and they pay the bills monthly. Under this bill the officers in Allegheny County could soon arrange with the attorneys so as to avoid all trouble. I offered to introduce into the bill a claim excepting cases in court brought by a practicing attorney, and rendering the attorney responsible, as in New York, but the lawyers in our delegation protested against it. I believe this provision of the bill is just to the officers, just to honest litigants, and would work evil to no one, but to gain the rest of the bill, I would yield this under protest.

The second section of the bill defines the mode of keeping accounts and making reports, and is necessary for the security of the county and the people against dishonest officers. It cuts up the roots of all illegal fees, and renders fraud and peculation almost impossible, unless the officer is willing to risk a severe punishment. Since this bill was placed before the House, in examining the New York statutes in the State Library, I found a law almost identically similar, requiring fees to be paid in advance, the same returns to be made, more stringent penal provisions, and paying the officer a salary.

The third section is in relation to advertising. Much complaint has been made of late in regard to this matter I have no doubt that the provisions of this section, if passed, will greatly reduce the cost of advertising, and yet give the printer a fair price for his work.

The 4th 5th and 6th sections need no comment. No one complains of them.

The 7th section is one of the most important in the whole bill, as it protects the county completely, and does no injustice to the officer, as it secures his salary if the receipts during his whole term are sufficient. Mr. Robb in his speech complained that the fees were not reduced in this bill. My reason for it is, that I feared to do injustice to the officer, until I knew how much they could be safely reduced, and this could only be ascertained from the reports provided for in the bill. Great reduction also would be a manifest injustice to those officers elected prior to 1870, because the bill provides that they should have all the fees during their term of office.

SEC. 8th, provides for liberal salaries—many think they are too liberal—they are higher than the average salaries for similar work, either in State or nation.

The ninth section provides for the mode of appointing clerks and deputies, and fixing their salaries. It may not be the best that can be discovered, but was the best I could think of, and if it does not work well, it can readily be amended. The remaining sections have not, I believe, been objected to. There has been some misunderstanding in regard to mileage. As *all* fees are to be paid into the Treasury and as the Sheriff and Coroner are obliged to travel on business, unless the mileage was left them, they would be obliged to pay the expense out of their salary, which would be unjust.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am ready to listen to any fair criticisms from lawyers or others, but I cannot consent to pass a law which would fail to carry out strictly the agreement I made with the people. I will not consent to a fraud on the people under the name of reform. While I have endeavored to carry out my pledges, I have done no injustice to the office-holders and I am willing to be judged by my record.

D. N. WHITE.

PUBLIC OPINION.

CLINTON, PA., Febrbary 19, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have been watching the proceedings at Harrisburg with a good deal of interest, and I am astonished to see how wilfully and deliberately three of our members in the House have violated their written pledges to the people of this county. What persons were there in the exciting campaign last fall that could outstrip Mr. Robb in his promise to the people, what he would do for reform when he was canvassing for the people's votes. Mr. Robb simply wanted to go to Harrisburg, as he expressed himself to your correspondent, for the purpose of making for himself a reputation, and, in my judgment, the gentleman has succeeded admirably well. He has made a reputation that will consign him to a political grave forever as far as my vote or influence is concerned; and as for the other two, I think they have been at Harrisburg about long enough. Their record on the sinking fund of last winter is not forgotten yet by the people of their county, and nothing but their willful pledges, which they have openly disregarded, saved them, in my opinion, from an overwhelming defeat last fall.

If their acts aint reform with a vengeance, I am no judge. I think the record of these men, last winter and the present, show to the people that they are not to be trusted, and we must try again.

The thanks of the people of this county are due Mr. Graham and Mr. Anderson for their fidelity to their constituants of this county. Mr. Graham has been a faithful and honest servant of the people for years, and one that they can trust at all times. And now a word to the faithful old GAZETTE: go on in the path you have pursued for years, without fear or favor for honesty and reform, the taxpayers are with you and will sustain you to the end.

GEORGE BURNS,
Member of the Executive Committee.

PATTEN TOWNSHIP, Feb. 18, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: As a working member of the Republican party, I wish to enter my protest against the action of certain members of our delegation at Harrisburg. I am more than astonished that any member of our delegation would dare assert that the sentiments of the people are changed, and they relieved of of their pledges. They demand that the pledges given by our members be carried out both in letter and spirit. My profession calls me from home daily, and I am in every township in the county very often, and I have the very first man to find who has changed his mind. There is some difference of opinion on the Fee bill, but all demand that a bill be passed, and try it a year and see how it will work. The Republicans of Patton and surrounding townships demand of our members that they do as they promised, or never ask for our votes again.

R. C.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

REMEDY FOR DROUTH.

The extreme drouth which has prevailed in many parts of the country, drying up the brooks, destroying the fish, and, in many places, making a total failure of corn and potatoes, lead us to inquire for a remedy. Is there any? Has man any power over nature? Can we add to or diminish the rain-fall. There are many facts in the history of the old world which go to show that man has much of this power, and that he may so direct his labors as to modify very essentially the climate as well as the soil. Countries once fertile are now nearly barren, and sustain but a handful of people. Their brooks are dried up, and the rain fall is greatly diminished. On the other hand wells sunk in the desert make an oasis, and the spot of verdure increases with the passing years, until showers fall upon the parched sands. A remarkable instance of the effect of man's labor upon climate is now going on in the Great Salt Lake Valley in our own country. When the Mormons first settled in this region they were entirely dependent upon irrigation for their crops. The supply of water was small, and they feared lest, with the increase of their population, there might not be at last enough to irrigate all their lands, and famine must stare them in the face. But they have tilled their lands, planted trees, which are now large and completely embower their city, and their gardens are full of fruit trees and flowering shrubs. Many thousands of acres, once barren, have been made more productive than in rainy climates. Enormous sums have been spent in bringing water by artificial channels from the distant mountains to make these now fertile fields. The face of the earth has been changed, and there has been a corresponding change in the climate. They now have rains from the sky, almost enough to meet the wants of growing crops, a thing unheard of until within a few years. The effect of the increased rain fall in the Valley has a very marked effect upon the Great Salt Lake, which is 126 miles wide. It has risen 12 feet since the Mormon occupation, and the water has a smaller proportion of salt. Formerly it took three gallons of water to make one of salt, now it requires four. The change has also affected the streams that flow through the Valley, and it is estimated that the same channels carry twice as much water as formerly, for the purpose of irrigation. These facts are very encouraging, not only to the Mormons, but to the settlers along the Pacific railroad, where there is little rain. It may be expected that irrigation, and cultivation, and the planting of trees will gradually work a change in the climate, and make rainless regions productive. There can be no doubt that the removal of forests from a country has a tendency to diminish the rain-fall, and to make the showers less frequent as well as less abundant. If the clearing process is carried too far, we do not have rain enough to give us average crops. The most desirable proportion of forest to cleared fields is reckoned in France at one of the former to four of the latter, and the government of that country regulates forest culture for the general good. In this country there is no regulation, and every man follows his own sweet will in destroying trees. We think the time is not far distant, when our own government will have to look after this matter, and place restriction upon the removal of forests, and encourage the planting of trees upon the prairies, and in the rainless regions. Wood and timber are growing very scarce and high, in some of the older parts of the country; and streams that were once full of water are now nearly dry for the larger part of the year. We very much want information disseminated on this subject. The instinct of self-preservation, if it were enlightened, would lead farmers to preserve their forests upon the mountains and hills, in which our streams take their rise, and not to drain too many of the swamps in these high lands. The springs at the source of every brook should be secredly guarded. These high lands are generally rocky, rough and steep, and quite impracticable for the plow They are favorable to the growth of wood, and should be left as sources for the supply of fuel, timber, and rain for the benefit of the whole country.—*American Agriculturalist.*

CELERY.

To obtain good celery, it is necessary that the plants should be strong and well grown. Sow the seeds in a hot bed or cold frame. When the plants are about three inches in height, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them about four or five inches apart. When some six inches high, and good stocky plants, set them in the trenches—about the middle of July is early enough. Too many make trenches by digging out the top soil, and only putting a few inches of mold at the bottom, and never obtain good celery. The trenches should contain at least eighteen inches of good soil and well-rotted manure, in about equal portions. Take off all suckers and straggling leaves at the time of the transplanting. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil can not get between them; and during September and October earth up well for blanching. Those who grow celery for market extensively do not use trenches, but make the soil deep and rich, and plant in rows, earthing up with the plow. Take up the plants late in the fall, just before winter sets in. A little may be placed in the cellar, covered with sand or earth, for immediate use. The best way of keeping is to dig a trench about a foot wide, deep enough to stand the stalks of celery erect; leaving the tops a foot below the surface. Place them in this trench, without crowding, then cover with boards and plenty of leaves and straw. This can be opened at any time during the winter, commencing at one end, and removing enough to the cellar to last a week or ten days.

PEAS.

The pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as early as possible in the season, they should be got in as early as the ground can be got ready—the sooner the better. If the earliest sorts are planted about the first of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June, often quite early in the month. The later will come in about the fourth of July. By sowing two or three varieties of early, and the same of later, as soon as practicable in the spring, a good supply will be obtained from early in the June to late in July, with only one sowing. After this sweet corn will be in demand. Sow in drills not less than four inches deep, pretty thickly—about a pint to forty feet. The drills should not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet. As they are early off the ground, cabbage can be planted between the rows, and the space can be used for celery trenches. All varieties growing three feet or more in height should have brush for their support. The large, fine wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small sorts, and if planted very early, should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot. Keep well hoed up and stick early.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES

The most vital period in the life of a fruit tree is during the first three years of its youth. It is then only when it can be properly trained, easily managed, and well protected. If, as many undoubtedly are, they are crammed hastily into small holes dug in hard soil, left without manure, permitted to be overrun with grass or weeds, or what is still worse, the ground persistently cropped with grain, is it at all surprising so many trees fail, and so many orchards are entirely starved? Treatment like this, is nothing but throwing away capital, with absolutely no prospect of returns. If, on the other hand, a few trees are well planted, in good deep rich soil, well pruned yearly, and kept clear of insects and worms, it takes a few years to bring them into a productive condition, and *ten trees* well cared for will yield five-fold more than one hundred indifferently planted. The contrast between thrifty and unthrifty trees, starved at us everywhere we go. We are astonished, after all the exhortations of the press to cultivators "to take care of their fruit trees," to see how little heed the great mass give to it. Young trees must be well planted. *Plant less*, rather than more; always manure highly, and once each year examine the trunk and bark for worms. Precautions like these, demanding only a few moment's time to each tree, are the *Alpha and Omega* of successful fruit culture. Care for your trees as well as for your children, and it will never be said of you

"He planted for his heirs,"

for your own hands will pluck the fair fruit that never would come if the trees were left to themselves.—*Turf Field and Farm.*

A GOOD METHOD OF GETTING HAY.

In these days of high prices for farm labor and low prices for the products of the farm, any way of producing a desired result by a less expensive process than the usual one, is to be adopted by the progressive farmer without hesitation. A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* gives the following plan of getting hay, which he says has been practiced successfully by several of his acquaintances, who think it a great saving of labor over the way commonly practiced of mowing in the morning.

"The hay is all cut in the afternoon, when entirely free from external moisture. Next day, after the dew is all off, it is turned. After dinner it is raked and got in without delay. There is no cocking at night and opening next day. All such labor is saved.

"One man, who has practiced this several years, is justly considered one of the best farmers in town. His stock looks well, and produces as much as any. His farm improves yearly, and he makes an annual investment every year outside. He considers his hay to be better than when cured the old-fashioned way, and it certainly looks and smells as well as any I ever saw."

REMEDY FOR CHICKEN MITES.

A correspondent of the Rural World pronounces the following an effectual remedy. Take common leaf tobacco, as much as the user may think necessary and make a strong tea, letting it boil some time, so as to get all the strength from the tobacco, then sprinkle the tea all over and about the place where the mites are, and if the first application is not sufficient, use in same manner a second time but the first time is almost always effectual.

A POUND OF FLESH.

An English chemist and agriculturalist has calculated that to obtain a pound of flesh on domestic animals, the following qualitities of either of the various kinds of food mentioned below must be used: Turnips, 100 pounds; potatoes, 50 pounds; carrots, 50 pounds; milk, 25 pounds, oat meal, 9 pounds; corn meal, 8½ pounds; barley meal 7½ pounds; peas, 3½ pounds; and beans, 3½ pounds.

SINCE Charlemagne there have lived fifty-one German Emperors, till the Empire was dissolved by Napoleon in 1806. Their portraits have all been hung in niches in the Kaiserasal, or Emperor's hall of the Roemer Palace in Frankfort. All niches but one are full, so that there is room for but one more portrait, that of William I., of Prussia, an evil omen which seems to signify that the new line of German Emperors will not be very extensive.—[Cin. Com.

TWEED'S PATENT MEDICINE DROPPER.

This new dropper is found to be the most perfect and convenient article of the kind ever inverted. We also have the new Perfume Vaporiser, and Gardiner's Friend.

Not only is this ingenious little instrument adapted for perfuming the sick room, but it will be found of invaluable service in the garden, as a perfect shower of disinfecting fluid may by this means be blown over rose trees and other plants, thereby destroying all insects, &c., &c.

Manufactured in London and sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and it it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned of physique will be avoided.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1833.

SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect. It is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, prove so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least one-third.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker releases the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. J. ADAMS, corner of Second and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Third street, Allegheny; and at 107 SUNBURY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUESDAY, 2
AT
WILLIAM
NEW GOODS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Light, Medium
AND
DARK PRINTS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Very Cheap.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
Wristbands, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
Black Dress Silks,
American Silks,
Japanese Silks, all colors.
CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boys' Wear
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARD.

We take pleasure in announcing to our personal friends and the public that we have formed a Co-partnership under the style of HOWARD EATON & CO. for the sale of the justly celebrated IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

We shall be pleased to have those who are interested in such machines call at our rooms, 17 Fifth avenue, and examine what we believe to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented.

We are permitted to refer to many well-known families and dress makers who are now using them in preference to all others, because more easily learned and less liable to get out of order, as being operated with less power and less noise, and running more rapidly, and also capable of the widest range and best quality of work.

These Machines are WARRANTED for three years, and are sold or leased on as favorable terms as any other first-class Machines.

HOWARD EATON,
WILLIS L. EATON.
fe14:m74-TTHS

DOOLEY'S
YEAST
POWDER

The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible

BAKING POWDER.

It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN And Other Griddle Cakes.

WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.

It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean steamers, as it is put up in tins, and is impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.

THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE

Is put up in Cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs. each. Actual net weight, as represented, and

Sold generally throughout the United States

BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS,
ja21:138-eow-TTHS 69 New Street, New York.

THE DOMESTIC

Noiseless, Lock-Stitch
SEWING
Machine,
for simplicity of its Construction, perfect mechanism of movement, its great range of work, challenged the world for its equal for family use or for manufacturing.

AGENTS WANTED in all counties where one is not already appointed. For circulars, samples of its work, address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., Toledo, O.
fe16:m91-daF

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

(whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.

All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents; and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.

The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.

RATES OF LICENSES:

Each one horse vehicle	$ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle	12 00
Each four horse vehicle	15 00
Each two horse hack	10 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each	18 00

ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.

A. J. COCHRAN,
fe18:n36 City Treasurer.

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
GILDED and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS.
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. BURDOCH,
fe9 Florists, 119 Smithfield street.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF FIRST CLASS
Furniture.
21 Smithfield Street.

LACE LEATHER.
PAGE'S PATENT, IN SIDES;
Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT METAL TIPPED cut already for use, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
de1 166 and 168 Sixth street.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornice, Skylights, Conductors, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing Cryaline Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. Fo. 38 Ohio St, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at
No. 107 MARKET ST., near Fifth avenue.
oc29 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1st February,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
SPECIALTIES.
At 25c., Black and White Plaid Poplins.
At 18¾c., Double Width Dark Poplins.
At 25c., Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37½c., Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
At 18¾c., Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 8½c., some of the best makes Prints.
At 8½c., yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., an extra bargain 4-4 Bleached Sheeting.
At 6¼c., Straw Ticking.
At 18¾c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., All Linen Heavy Huck Toweling.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 25c., Heavy Huck Towels, red border, extra large.
At 10c., All Linen Damask Towels, red border
At 62½c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At $1 a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.
At 50c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS.
Lace and Embroidered Edgings.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4th, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The places at which subscri

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

fe28:6m

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Interest issued on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 20, 1871.

The local money market, so far as can be judged from the transactions thus early in the week, gives fair promise of further ease.

In stocks there was but little done. There was some enquiry for A. V. R. R. bonds at 89¼, but there were none offering for sale.

No change in Connellsville 7's.

The New York market is steady. Quotations for gold unchanged. Governments more active, and an average advance of ¼ per cent was made.

The railway list was dull generally. Lake Shore, Wabash and Cleveland & Pittsburgh showed more life, but speculation was tame. In the miscellaneous list there was more doing—Western Union Telegraph advanced 1¼ per cent. United States Express seven eights.

We cite the following from the *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

It is suspicious that the first month in the year should exhibit returns of railway traffic which are decidedly favorable. The condition of railroad property is at present so unsettled and the numerous holders of stocks have reason to be gratified with the prospect that, under good management the payment of the dividends is almost certain on every well located line ahead.

A number of roads commenced the year with considerably increased mileage, having built or leased additional lines in order to complete their connections, and for this reason the earnings for the last month cannot in all cases be exactly compared with the same month in 1870. On the other hand, economy of management has in some cases been so greatly improved that the net earnings have largely increased, while the gross receipts were less. It is apparent from this that a statement of both receipts and disbursements is needed to show the actual financial condition of a company from month to month; and it is to be regretted that those companies which publish their reports in that shape. Several important changes have recently been made in the way of through freight. Since the completion of the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio road, over the Ohio River at Parkersburg, and the connection of that point with the Ohio and Mississippi Road to change their gauge, so as to conform with that of the former, and thus make a direct and unbroken route between Baltimore and St. Louis. The lease of the New Jersey Companies by the Pennsylvania road will probably be shortly consummated soon, will make a close connection with New York and Chicago by this route; and a further arrangement is reported, though it does not yet appear how correctly, for a lease or contract between the Lake Shore and New York Central roads, by which Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company to give a direct route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Quincy. Also, railroad management is toward consolidation; and while it is not policy for any Government to restrict the legitimate rights of corporations, or legislate with any spirit of hostility toward them, it is quite important that the operations of companies controlling $400,000,000 or more of capital, and employing perhaps 75,000 men, and drawing $200,000,000 a year from the pockets of the people, should be carefully watched.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY, 1871.

	1871.	Increase	Dec.
Central Pacific	$324,400	413,333	
Chicago & Alton	360,555	291,998	67,447
Cleveland & Pitt	185,467	185,467	
Chev., Col., Cin. & I.	1,270,146	1,201,669	67,500
Illinois Central	620,500	625,264	16,157
Marietta & Cincin.	161,000	161,000	
Michigan Central	418,755	337,992	80,763
Mil'kie & St. Paul	399,700	399,172	528
North Missouri	81,000	56,300	24,716
Ohio & Mississippi	344,091	146,787	60,104
Tol., Wab. & West.	383,173	292,669	107,511
Union Pacific	1,104,000	1,004,000	100,000

Robert Bruce, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	114¾	114¾
5-20—1862	112	112¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6's	113	112¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	95
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	97¾	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89½	89¾
Toledo	97¾	98
Chicago & R. I.	94¾	95
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	75¾	76
Do. Preferred	88¾	89
St. Paul, Common	74¾	74¾
Do. Preferred	87¾	87¾
Wabash	51¾	52
Do. Preferred	69¾	69¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
West. Union Telegraph	83¾	84¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	66	66¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	6-20s Jan. & July '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20s Jan. & July '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	111¾	5-20s Jan. & July '68	110¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	111¾	U. S. 10-40s	108¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	111¾	U. S. 7-30s	106
U. S. 5-20s 1865 new	110¾	U. S. 6s	94¾
U. S. 5-20s 1867	110¾	Cy. Funding	112

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 20, 1871.

Gold opened at 111¾, sold down to 111¾, and closed at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at 2 to 3 per cent. Clearances $20,000,000.

Governments are dull and prices are but little different from those of Saturday. The Government purchase of bonds will take place to-morrow (Tuesday), owing to the fact that Wednesday is a legal holiday.

Stocks dull but firm. Late in the day Wabash was active, selling up to and closing at 53. The Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail were strong. The New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern and St. Paul stocks were steady, the market closing firm.

Money easy at 4 per cent.

State Bonds dull, with but very little change in prices.

Sterling exchange 9%.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons '81, 114¾. Five-twenties: '62, 111¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 111¾; new do, 110¾; '67, 110¾; '68, 110¾. Ten-forties, 108¾. Currency 6's, 112¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 93¾; old Tennessee, 64¾; new do, 64¾; new Tennessee, 63¾; old do, 63; old North Carolina, 26¾; new do, 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.—W. U. Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 5 do preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells & Fargo, 93¾; American, 66; United States, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 44; Reading, 98; do preferred, 126; Hudson, 130; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Rock Island, 95¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 127; West Jersey Coal, 35; Wabash, 52¾; do preferred, 70¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Toledo, 98; Illinois Central, 125; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; do preferred, 70; Ohio and Southern, 13¾; do preferred, 19; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus, 84; Indianapolis and Quincy, 134; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 125.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1871.

APPLES—The receipts continue fair for the season, but with a steady demand prices are maintained. $4@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted all the way from 60@75 per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common Pearls Ash, 4 cts; Reduced do 4½; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—Continues dull, particularly for the common and medium grades. Prime roll is in fair demand with sales at 27@28, and choice at 29. Inferior to common may be quoted at 15@20.

BEANS—Demand rather better, but there is no change in prices, $1.75@2.05 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@5 cts and dull.

BRIMSTONE—Small sales at 4½@5 cts.

BURR STONE FLOUR—3@3½ cts.

BUCKWHEAT—Is firmer but unchanged. New York Goshen quoted at $4@5; Ohio Buckeye at $3; Ohio Factory, at $4@4½. Western Reserve, at $3; Ohio Factory, at $4@4½.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 80 cents per bushel.

CANDLES—Standard brands may be quoted at 22½@23½ in car loads, and 24½@25 in small lots.

CHEESE—Sales Louisville Hydrostatic at 20@ 21; Cleveland Pioneer at 19@20; per lb.

COAL—Sales of Monongahela at 9@9½ per bu. delivered.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in this market is very much reduced and the season is about over.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and firm though unchanged; quarters, 8@9; mixed, 10@10½; halves 12@13. Apples, 6@7 cents for quarters and 8½@9 for sliced. Blackberries, 16@17.

EGGS—Continue to arrive pretty freely and the market is weak and drooping; we now quote fresh at 23@25. Pickled eggs are as dull as ever; indeed, they are hard to sell at any price.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, for the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of notice; the demand is light and mainly local, while prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in a jobbing way, at $4.75@7.00 for spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota brands; $7.00@7.25 for red winter and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour unchanged at $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in wheat and while the receipts have commenced to fall off and the supply in the hands of dealers is comparatively light, there is not much inquiry, and prices are nominally unchanged; $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats scarce and firm, and the demand is improving; enough there is no change to make in quotations, 48@49c buying, and 50@52 selling—small lots, in store, 55@56. Corn is quiet and unchanged; 65@67 for mixed to prime yellow in bulk, and 68@70c in a jobbing way. Rye is scarce and in demand, and round lots will readily at $1.00. There is very little doing in Barley, and prices are nominally unchanged, 85@95 for spring and 90@1.00 for fall.

GROCERIES—The receipts of New Orleans Sugars and Molasses have commenced to fall off and it is thought that the great proportion of the crop bought for this market, has arrived. There is a continued steady jobbing demand, but prices are unchanged. Coffees strong and the finer grades are higher.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 75; Havemeyer & Elders, 78; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 65; other grades, 50@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½@ prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Refining, 10@10½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11½@12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 13¾; Extra C, 13¾; Cut Loaf, 15¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Low or grades down to 75cts. Fancy, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, 90@95c. Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 90@95c; fair, 70@80c. Souchong fancy, $1.25; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; prime, 8½c; good, 8c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 25.

TOBACCO—Fine Carrauts, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 11@. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Notwithstanding the offerings are not large, the market is very dull though prices are unchanged, $12@13 per ton from country wagons. Baled, on wharf, $16@18, as to quality.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged; $5@5.50 per bbl.

HIDES—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (oil weights) 10½@ 11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7½@8; Green Calf 10@12½; do calf, dried, 18@20. Dry

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.30 per bbl and country at $1.75.

LARD—The demand is improving and with comparatively light receipts, prices are stronger. Lran may be quoted at $1.00; Seconds at $1.15@1.20, and Middlings at $1.50@1.80 as to quality.

ONIONS—Are in better supply, but with continued steady demand, prices are maintained, 5@6 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.00@1.10; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador coal oil 70@75; straits, 60; bank, 60c. PROVISIONS—Market firm and quite active, though there is not much change to make in quotations. Plain Shoulders, 10½; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 12½; Clear do, 13½@13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16 cts. Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½. Dried Beef, 19. Mess Pork, $23.75@24.00.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@8 cts.

POTATOES—The market is almost bare, though there is not much inquiry, and there never is at this particular season.

POTATOES—Receipts increasing, market easier, though prices are unchanged, $1.20@ 1.25 per bushel.

LARD—Rendered at 10½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is less active but unchanged, $8.80@9.00 to the trade and $7 for shipping lots. Timothy seed is firm at $4.25@4.50. Flax seed $2.15@2.18, and receipts very light.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Demand is improving and we now quote at 40@50 per bush'el.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 20, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

M. Varner, Chicago	3 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	2 cars
Jeffrey & Berger, Chicago	6 cars
L. & J. Shamberg Chicago	6 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	2 cars
Haas, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	3 cars
Marks & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
Mitchills & Zee Bloom	2 cars
Marks & Keefer, Chicago	1 car
Traurman & Lobman, Chicago	2 cars
Rosenfield & Bro. Chicago	2 cars
N. Carr, Chicago	2 cars
Marks & Bro., Ottawa	1 car
H. Hanley, Mansfield	2 cars
H. Hanley, Eansfield	2 cars
Emerick & Co., Mansfield	1 car
Hollar, Newark	1 car
J. L. Stanley, Damascus	1 car
J. Zimmerman, Canton	1 car
C. & D. prepaid	3 cars
Total	45 cars

HOGS.

Needy Bro. Mansfield	1 car
Hollier, Newark	1 car
Greenwald & K., Chicago	1 car

SHEEP.

Keefer & Kraus, New Castle	1 car
Hollar, Newark	1 car
B. Scaiter&od, Ohio	1 car
J. West, Ohio	1 car

CATTLE.

In addition to the 45 cars of western Cattle, there were at least five loads in from the country and 3 loads were driven over from the Central Yards, making in all 53 car loads, or about 950 head. With this unusually large supply, and in the absence of any outside buyers, the market, as might be expected, was very dull and heavy, and there were quite a number left over unsold. While extra butchers stock brought last week's prices, common and medium ruled lower, the supply of the latter grades being considerably in excess of the demand, while the offerings of the former were comparatively small. There was again some inquiry for stock cattle and but very few on sale; the trouble lies in the fact that this class of cattle are worth more in the west than they can be sold for here. Some farmers and stock growers are anxious to buy but unwilling to pay the prices.

Shetlemeier & Hamilton 15 fair to extra Shorthorn steers, at 5½@6.

J. W. Unger reports 7 fresh cows, at an average of $55 per head.

Greenwald & Kahn report 78 head; sold best at 6@7c; 15 stockers averaging 875 lbs, at 5½c.

Simon Kauffman 9 head of steers and cows, from Washington Co., at 5½@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 20 head of Chicago stock for Kerwin at 6@7¾; 21 Ohio stock, Vae & Co., at 5@6 cts; sent two car loads to Cumberland.

H. Katz 36 head Chicago stock, medium to good, at 5¾@7¾.

Shamberg & Haas 35 head of good to prime Chicago steers, at 6@7¾.

M. Kraus 40 head good to prime Chicago steers, at 6@6¾.

Traurman & Lobman report 70 head of fair to good Ohio and Chicago stock, at 6@6¾c.

Mottchiddz & Zeigler 2 from Washington Co., 43 from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾.

S. Kauffman 16 head Washington Co. steers, at 6@6¾; 4 head weighing about 5,400 lbs.

Keefer & Kraus 2 car loads from Chicago, not more than one third sold, being unable to get the prices current in the yards.

Holmes, L. & Co. 64 head mixed western stock, at 5@6 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. 26 head of good to prime Ohio and Chicago stock, at 6@7¾.

J. & S. Needy reports 3 car loads on consignment from Ohio.

Carr & McAllister 47 head of good to prime steers, at 6¾@7¾.

R. K. Elliott 8 head cattle, at 7¾@8; 9 at 5.87.

SHEEP.

The offerings of Sheep were also unusually large, aggregating close on to 1500, and with only an ordinary demand the market was very sluggish, and, as in the case of cattle, there were several bunches left over unsold. The great proportion of the supply consisted of better grades, the number of scalawags being relatively small, though there is not much inquiry for them at present. As will have been by reference to the report of sales prices ranged all the way from 3½ to 7¼ cents per pound, according to quality; scalawags being quoted at $1.50 to $2.50 per head.

Shetlemeier & Hamilton 95 head of good to prime Butler Co. sheep, averaging 95 to 100 lbs, at 5¾@6 cts.

J. W. Unger reports having sold 7 sheep at $30 for the lot.

Kraus & Keefer 98 head of common to fair Lawrence Co. sheep at $3.25@3.50 per head.

John Drum reports 256 head of medium to prime at 4½@6c.

Neely & McMillan report 62 head of extra Kentucky sheep, averaging 122½ lbs, at an average of 6¾@7 cts; 203 head of mixed Ohio sheep at an average of 92 per head.

Scattergood wholesaled 204 head to Palmer & Co., averaging 89 to 95 lbs, at 5 cts.

Emerick & Co. to Palmer & Co., 109 head, averaging 80 to 85 lbs, at 5 cts per lb.

Adam Eckert reports 200 head of medium to prime Virginia sheep, on commission, at 5@ 6¼ cts.

R. C. Crum sold 25 head of extra fine wool sheep, averaging 101¼ lbs, at 7½; 20 to Richardson, same kind averaging 90 lbs, at 6¾@6¾; 20 to Belcher at 5; 21 to J. as. Rood at 5, all sold for J West; 54 scalawags for Fisher at @2.25; 210 left over unsold.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was considerably larger than it has been for some weeks past and with a diminished demand, in consequence of the increased prices, the market ruled dull and heavy, several lots left over unsold. In a retail way, quotations may be freely given at 8@9 cts.

Hamilton & Co. report having retailed at 8@ 9 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 70 head of prime to extra fine Chicago, at 8¼@9 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The agitation which prevailed some weeks ago in regard to removing or rather consolidating the Allegheny with the East Liberty Yards, and thus concentrate both markets in one place, seems to be subsiding. The great mass of the business interests are opposed to it, and more, continue to buy their stock in Allegheny, because it suits them in many respects much better so to do, and it looks now as if they would continue to get their stock at the old place for some time to come. That they will be removed sometime, is probable, but that the retail market will ever be removed to East Liberty, is to say the least, extremely doubtful.

Of the 53 cars of cattle on sale to-day, thirty-three cars were from Chicago.

The Wm. Penn Hotel, of which Barney Grey is proprietor, continues to be the headquarters for drovers and railroad men.

The Mrs. Kelly, an old stockdealer, and an old Pittsburgher, but who for some years past has been a resident of New Castle, has moved back here and is again engaged in the stock business. He is now with the firm of Hazlewood & Blackstock.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 20.—Flour very steady. Wheat, full prices asked but no demand; Amber Michigan $1.38; No. 1 Red Wabash $1.38; rejected red $1.28. Corn a shade better; high mixed 47½; yellow 48½; yellow 50@c; no grade 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Rye 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Clover seed dull and prices nominal at $6.25. Hogs dull and nominal at $5.75@6.00.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 20, 1871.

The oil market was again exceedingly dull to-day, and what is even worse, the prospects at present are not very encouraging for an early improvement. So long as the producers persist in keeping crude up to a point that virtually excludes consumers from the market, trade must of necessity lag, and there is no probability of a revival until they are satisfied to accept such prices as consumers can afford to give, and this they will be obliged to do, sooner or later it is only a question of time.

CRUDE.

Market, if anything, firmer, under the influence of a slight inquiry for spot oil, but there is no change in prices. Spot quoted at 11¾; limes till July, 12; seller same time, 13. Sale 2,000 bbls seller February at 11¾.

REFINED.

There is little or nothing doing, and the market is quiet and unchanged. February, 24¼@24¾c; March, 24¼@24¾; April, 25; May, 25¾; buyer until July, 26.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless Oil Works 222, account Duncan & Young; Hutchinson Ref. 308, account J. B. Harbour.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Ely & Co. 250 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 20—11:45 A. M.—Market quiet at $3.85 offering.

TIDIOUTE, February 20—11:45 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.25@4.30; no sellers.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 20—11:40 A. M.—Market quiet; nothing doing; bidding $4.20 for regardless; $4.30 for gravity; no sellers; no transactions.

New York, February 20, 12 M.—Market dull and quiet, and in the absence of sales quotations were all nominal; we quote spot crude at 14½c; refined spot and month 24¾@24¾c.

3 P. M.—Market dull and quiet; nothing doing and prices nominal and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20—12:15 P. M.—February 24¼c. March 24¼c bid, April 25c, May 25¼c bid, March and June 25½c; Crude 11¾@11¾c.

5:30 P. M.—February 24¼c, March 24¼c, April 25c, May 25¼c, March and June 25c bid; Crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 20—12 M.—Market remains dead with nothing at all doing. Prices nominally at $4.15@4.25. Clear and warm.

OIL CITY, February 20—12 M.—Market dull and nominal at $4.45@4.50; no transactions; weather clear and warm.

ROUSEVILLE, February 20—11:45 A. M.—Market very dull and nothing doing; no inquiry; offering at $4.25 for regardless.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 20, 1871.

EXCHANGE unchanged.

FLOUR quiet at $5.25@6.25 spring extra.

WHEAT—No 2 spring opened firm but closed dull at $1.22¼@1.23; cash $1.22¼@1.23¼ seller March; seller April $1.25@1.25¼; seller April closing at the inside rate; this afternoon steady at $1.23¼ cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed dull at 50½c case; closing at the inside rate; this afternoon it was unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 quiet at 46@48¼c.

RYE—No 2 steady at 90c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 76¾c.

HIGHWINES—Easier at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weaker.

Mess Pork—Closed at $21.50 cash; $21.62½ 21.75; seller March.

LARD—Closed at 12¼@12¾c cash.

LIVE HOGS—Quiet at $5.85@7.05.

DRESSED HOGS fairly active but closed firm at $8.40.

CATTLE—Fairly active but closed weak at 10@15c lower; $4.00@6.12½.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 3000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 4000.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton active and advanced ⅛c; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour dull and unsettled; superfine State and Western $5.90@6.15; common to good extra $6.50@6.75; good to choice $6.80@7.10; white western extra $7.10@7.25; fancy do $6.70@7.25; Saint Louis $6.75@8.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky 92@92½c. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring $1.31@1.34; red winter $1.38@1.41. Barley firm; Canada west $1.09@1.10. Malt—Canada west $1.30. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 53@53½c; steamer 52½@53c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western Ohio 66@ 68c. Hay $120 for shipping; $12@14 0 retail. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Rio 13¾@16¾c. Sugar dull and drooping; Cuba 9¾c. Molasses N. O. 53@70c. Rice 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum steady; crude 14¾c; refined 24¾@25¾c. Pork heavy at $22.37½@22.50; old $21.50@22.00; prime $19.50. Prime mess; new $22.00@22.75. Beef to May $23.00@23.50. Cut meats firm; mess 10@15c; extra 15@17¼c. Hams 30@32c; prime mess 26@28c. India 22c. Cut meats quiet; hams 14@15c; shoulders 9@10c. Lard dull, prime steam 12¾@13¼c; kettle dried 13¾c; March to May 13¼@13¾c. Butter firm; Western 18@25c. State 25@32c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and drooping at $6.50@ 6.80 for shipping. Corn, No. 2 mixed 53@53½c. Mess beef 22@23c. Lard steady; fresh 28@30c; limed 16@19c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 20.—An overwhelming supply of cattle so near Lent, gluts the market and reduces quotations fully one half per cent. Before closed of a very few but prices fell one cent. There were 116 cars at 108th street, 86 each at Communipaw and Weehawken, making 1,730 head, and receiving 7,800 for the week. This is the largest number since November, and holders determined to sell out if possible, fearing a further decline. A very few lots were kept, most cattle were $@5; per cwt. Western Steers sold at 8½@9½c; Texans at 8@8½c; very few tops reached 12c. Good cattle sold at 11c to close out. Weather warm. There were over 8,000 Illinois steers, 1,800 Ohio and 500 Texans. 125 Kentucky, 8 cwt. 13¾@14¾c; 70 Illinois, 12¾c; 40 Michigan, 7 cwt. 12¾c; 200 fat Illinois, 7 cwt 13½c; five loads for the week. Sheep: 8,200 to-day and 28,500 for the week; market slow and ¼c lower, or 4¾@7¾c for poor to extra; 8 cars of Ohio, 74 lbs, sold for car 8 lbs 6¾c; car 70 lbs State and 5 cars 102 lbs Canada 7¾c; 2 cars 86 lbs State 7¾c. Hogs scarce and firm; only 2,100 live to-day and 9,950 for week; there were 3,000 dressed to-day, making a total of 14,500 for the week; western dressed sell at 9¾@9¾c; a few light 9¾c; city dressed 10@10¾c; live worth 8¼@8¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The decline in prints, aided by more favorable weather, has given some impetus to the dry goods trade, but business was held far from active, as buyers expect a still lower tariff on freight before long. Printed calicoes are steady, and in fair request at 16c for desirable makes in fancy colors. Printed lawns are in fair demand at 16@18c for 1,400 clothes. Printed percales are saleable at 22½c; Pacific styles and mous delaines 18c; printing cloths are in less request and can be bought at 9c cash, while heavy sheetings and brown drills rule steady at 12¾@13c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 14¾c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6.15@6.40. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red $1.27@1.28. Corn steady; 50@56c. Oats firm; No 2 Chicago 46c. Coffee steady; prime 18@18½c. Sugar firm New Orleans; 11@11¾c for prime; refined dull and a shade lower. Molasses dull and drooping; prime to choice 60@70c. Linseed oil steady; 83c. Lard oil steady; $1.10. Eggs steady; 20 @23c. Clover seed steady; $1.80@1.90. Timothy seed steady; $4.25@4.50. Pork dull and nominal, asking $22.25@22.50. Lard dull and nominal; head and gut 13¾c, steam 12½c, kettle 12¾c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled, asking 8@8½@9½@10c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon dull and nominal; 9¾@11¾@12c. In order to sell any article in provisions, important concessions would have to be made. There is considerable country stuff on the market, seeking an offer. Tobacco: demand good at full prices. Whisky steady; 87c. Gold 111¾. Exchange par.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Cotton dull but unchanged, 14c. Flour scarce and firm; superfine winter $5.25@6.00, lat er for choice; extra winter $6.25. Wheat weak and irregular; No. 2 red $1.39. No. 2 red winter held firmly at $1.45@1.47 offered. Corn dull and declined; mixed sacked 58c; choice white do 61@62c. Oats firmer; 50@54c. Rye and barley unchanged. Rye dull and drooping, $1.00@1.03. Whisky, nothing done. Tobacco firm. Hemp lower, $1.20@1.40. Hanging dull, 2½@3c. Provisions dull and nominally lower; only jobbing sales. Pork $22.00@22.25, bulk shoulders 8@ 8½c; do sides clear rib 10¾c; do clear 10¾c; bacon shoulders 9¾c; do sides clear rib 11¾c; 12c; do clear 12¾@12¾c; hams, plain canvassed 16¾c. Lard quiet; jobbing 12¾@13c; tierces 13¾@13¾c keg. Hogs nominally lower, $6.80@ 7.00; supply very light. Cattle unchanged, $3.00 @6.50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Tobacco active; sales of 250 hhds. Common to good logs $5.25 @6.00; low to medium leaf, $6.25@10.00. Bagging very quiet and nominal. Cotton; better feeling at 13¾c. Flour firm and good demand for extra family at $6.00. Grain firm and in good demand for wheat, corn and oats. Provisions in fair demand on orders and held firm. Mess pork $22.50. Bacon 9¾c @11@12½c. Bulk meats 9¾@10¾@11¾c. Lard 12¾@13¼c. Hams, sugar cured 16; plain 15c. Whisky steady at 87c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; sales five cars No. 1 red winter at $1.38; No. 2 nominal at $1.32@ 1.33. Corn steady; sales seven cars shelled at 51c. Oats quiet sales; three cars at 52c. Crude Petroleum; buyers and sellers apart; held at $4.90@4.95. Refined; unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton; demand fair and market firm at 14¼c; receipts 3,605 bales; shipments 6,740.

New Orleans, February 20.—Cotton steady at 14¼@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, February 20.—Cotton firm at 14¾c.

MOBILE, February 20.—Cotton firm at 14¼c.

GALVESTON, February 20.—Good ordinary at 13¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour firm. Wheat very firm; common $1.40@1.50; others unchanged. Corn steady; white southern 82@85c; yellow 80c. Oats 58@59c. Rye 90@ 1.00. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, No. 1 nominal; No. 2 $1.23¼c. Corn, No. 2 51c. Corn, No. 2 mixed 55c. Rye, No. 1 93c. Barley, No. 2 75c. Dressed hogs $8.50. Mess pork $21.50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Ohio and Indiana $6.75@7.75. Wheat dull and unsettled; Ohio and Indiana $1.38@1.40. Rye steady at $1.06@1.10. Corn dull and nominal; yellow 73@75c; mixed 77@ 78c. Oats 60@65c. Whiskey 93c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 20.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra $1.50; No. 1 $1.40@ 1.42. Oats steady at 51c. Clover seed steady at $6.15@6.20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 20.—15 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 8 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Lewis, Wells & Co; 1 do pig iron, Moorhead & Co; 2 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 6 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 3 do do, Zug & Co; 5 bbls f ash, T McCoy; 1 grind stone, Hussey, Wells & Co; 8,000 ft. lumber, H & J Bergan; 70 m shingles, J Neil, 65 do do, J Gillespie; 1 car casting, Totten & Co; 140 bgs wheat, 27 bgs barley, Marshal, K & Co; 514 pigs lead, Bailey & Farrell; 160 bbls g apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 20.—626 slabs spelter, Moorehead & Co; 10 hf butts tobacco, 30 hhds sugar, Carter Bro & Co; 4 bbls g apples, 2 bgs a butter, W H Graff & Co; 12 bgs oats, 3 bbls eggs, 2 hf bbls butter, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls butter, 4 do eggs, 1 keg butter, 13 bbls g apples, 3 do dry do, 6 bgs a butter, 1 bbl eggs, Van Gorder & S; 100 bbls flour, Hoseck, J & Co, 40 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 37 bbls molasses, Watt, L & Co; 10 bbls Molasses, Shomaker & Co; 17 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 bxs tob, W L Jones; 2 sks seed, 5 do beans, Keil & R; 15 cases indle, Logan Gregg & Co; 3 bales rags, C P Markle & Son; 17 sks do, Godfrey & Co; 37 bbls apples, J Pettit & Co; 37 bbls do, 6 bbls eggs, 4 kgs butter, J A Graff; 4 kgs butter, 5 do lard, W H Graff & Co; 3 doz pails, Dilworth H & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 1 bx & goods, Klee & Bros; 6 sks c seed, W M Gormley; 5 sks r rags, McCullough, S & Co; 1 car metal, Graff, B & Co; 1 bx butter, 1 do do, J Monteoth; 1 do do, 1 do do, J Getty; 1 bx butter, Bruggerman & O'B; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 bbl ref oil, R Wood; 3 cars scrap iron, McKinney & Love; 15 sks rye, 63 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 5 sks wool, Johnston & Calvin.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 20—2 cars metal, Graff, B & Co; 2 pkgs h ware, A S Pentecost; 61 m shingles, Dunham, Saint & Co; 1 car lumber, McKirdy & McG; 10 bbls whisky, F Kuchendoffer; 100 bgs wheat, John Rose; 32 bbls apples, J Herbert; 2 bbls wine, J Rauh; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 75 bbls flour, 82 bgs oats, R Knox & Son; 1 bbl gin, 2 do brandy, F Andriessen; 20 hides, Luckamp & K; 12 sks potatoes, F Owens; 5 bgs meal, T C Harbison; 250 pkgs lead, Schoemaker & Son.

PITTSBURGH, PERRYS. RAILROAD COMPAN

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

High rivers.

Well Posted—The telegraph.

The Unfolding Theme—the weather.

Big Crowd at Library Hall last night.

Mean proposes and—woman accepts. Next.

Never entrust a secret to a belle—it will be told'd.

Wendell Phillips on Friday night will speak of the *Lost Arts*.

Special meeting of Allegheny Councils Thursday evening.

Twenty common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

Travel on the railroads has been very great during the past week.

To-morrow will be Ash Wednesday, the commencement of Lent.

Pedestrianising is the most popular amusement—on foot—now-a-days.

The *Dispatch* is still "harping on my daughter." Shoo-fly, don't bodder us.

The Sheltering Arms will be benefited if you go and see The Pilgrim to-night.

The Shafter case was revived again. It will be continued for a few days and he was convicted of passing counterfeit money, on a Saw Mill Run ferry boat. His counsel Major A. M. Brown, to-day made a motion for a new trial and filed the following reasons:

First. The Court erred in instructing the jury that evidence of good character only avails the defendant in a doubtful case.

Second. The Court erred in not charging that evidence of good character might of itself form the basis of a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant, and in charging to the contrary thereof, namely, that evidence of good character could only be material in doubtful cases.

Third. The verdict is against the weight of evidence.

Fourth. The jury having found in favor of the defendant on the Court charging him with having attempted to utter counterfeit currency, should have found generally for the defendant: the verdict in the respective courts is inconsistent, and should not be sustained.

The argument will be heard on Saturday.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, February 2.—In this court the first case taken up was that of F. Maratta vs. Nipp et al. This was an action to recover damages sustained by an alleged breach of contract. Jury out.

Room No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In this court the case of McCoombs vs. Pentenrieth et al., taken up on Saturday, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

150. L. Murphy vs Sproul's adm'rs.
151. Nutz vs Lewis et al.
153. Briher vs same.
156. Schmidt vs same.
157. Miller vs same.
159. Hampton for use vs McDonald's administrator.
163. Fleming vs Gibson.
160. Beilstein vs Dietz et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, February 23.—The first case taken up this morning was that of Louis Schriener vs. J. W. Sarber, et al, Action to recover for trespass. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $678 83.

The next cases taken up were that of Dr. G. T. Jacoby vs. John A. Heckler: action to recover for professional service, and John A. Heckler vs. Dr. G. T. Jacoby; action on book account. Both cases are on trial.

The traverse jurors other than those empanelled in the cases, were discharged from further attendance until the first Monday of March. The Court in Banc will hold argument list next week.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

135 Sproul vs. Aetna Insurance Co.
132 Johnson vs. Fry.
134 Duke vs. Nicholas.
138 Kinney vs. Ege.
157 Messener vs. Kauf.
158 Johnson vs. Wolff.
160 Commonwealth ex rel. Kinney vs. Hatch.
160 Becker vs. Kaiser.
161 Commonwealth for use vs. Yonker.
162 Ege vs. Kinney.
166 Lewis & Richart vs. Doning.
167 Tustin & Klee vs. Rabe.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Night—The New Fire Department.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

A special meeting of the South Pittsburgh Council was held at the office of Justice Barker last night, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Fire Department.

Members present—Messrs. Brown, Cassiday, Kerr, Shoargold, Williams, and Burgess Hamilton in the chair. In the absence of W. H. Barker, Mr. J. S. Stewart acted as Secretary.

Mr. Shoargold moved that a committee of three, consisting of Burgess Hamilton and Messrs. Cassidy and Kerr, be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Co-operative Association with regard to the purchase of their store, to be used as a hose house for the present, at his figure, and to report at the next meeting. Carried.

It is proposed, if these committees should result favorably, to have the necessary alterations made in the building, and not only convert it into an engine and hose house, but to erect thereon a tower for a bell, the cost whereof, together with the services of the Chief Engineer of the city would be eminently appropriate.

Unpaid Letters in Pittsburgh Post office, February 20:

Green Bay—Ang Ghuyman, Pa., 2c.
Hazelwood—Edgar Reed, Wm. Pa., 3.
Wagner John, Charleroi, Pa., 2.
Bunting, Darbyson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 2.

Brandriksen H. C., Chicago, Ill., 2c.
Bilkey Wm., Woodville, Pa., 2c.
Bilkey Wm., Woodville, Pa., 2c.
Boland George, West Newton, Pa., 2c.
Brown Dr. M. B., Cincinnati, O., 2c.
Bingham & Wagner, Wheeling, W. Va., 2c.
Wheels Hardie, R. Washington, Pa., 2c.

Mortuary Record.

The following is a weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 18th, as furnished by J. Gray McCandless, M. D., Health Physician. Accident 1; convulsions, accidental, 1; apoplexy of the lungs 1; bronchitis, 1; carcinoma of liver, 1, consumption, 4; convulsions, 1; debility, 2; diarrhoea, 1, general dropsy, 2; puerperal fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; catarrhal, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain and meninges 1; inflammation of lungs and pleura, 1; inflammation of lungs and typhoid, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 2; pneumonia, 6; unknown, 1; still births, 7.

Of these there were under 1 year, 5; between 1 and 2 years, 2; between 2 and 5 years, 1; between 5 and 10 years, 1; between 10 and 20 years, 1; between 20 and 30 years, 2; between 30 and 40 years, 2; between 40 and 50 years, 1; between 50 and 60 years, 1; between 60 and 70 years, 2; between 70 and 80 years, 2; between 80 and 90 years, 1. Total, 21.

THE ABSCONDING CANDIDATE.

More of His Operations—Three of His Victims—A Happy Home Destroyed—No Clue to Get Him.

Several days ago it was mentioned in the GAZETTE that a prominent politician hailing from the Sewickley Valley, and late a candidate for County Sheriff, had suddenly decamped, leaving sorrowing friends and

WEEPING AND WAILING

behind him. Since then some of his operations have been brought nearer the light, and it it must be said, the more that is known of his conduct, the worse it appears. He was extensively engaged in business, and for years had so managed his affairs that he won the highest esteem and unlimited confidence of all with whom he had intercourse, whether in business or social life. Possessed of considerable property and in a prosperous business, he was, it would have been supposed, placed beyond any temptations of a pecuniary character. His

DOMESTIC SURROUNDINGS

Were of the very happiest character—an estimable, refined and cultivated wife and family and a home which was the admiration of all who could appreciate happiness in the home circle. In every respect he seemed to be particularly favored, and certainly if sunny prosperity and success could keep a man straight, he had every advantage. But he has, and is now a fugitive from justice—illustrating in a sad degree the weakness of human nature. All seemed to go well with him until in an unfortunate moment he was drawn into politics.

POLITICS LIKE RELIGION

are as a man makes them and have a wonderful tendency to develop either the good or bad in him. In this case it seems to have brought out nothing but evil. He became possessed with an insane desire for office, and apparently cared not how his end was gained. Entering the canvas, he spared neither money nor time, nor personal influence to succeed, and in the end found himself defeated,—and from that time dated his fall.

His expenditures during the campaign are put at a very large figure but as a great deal of the talk is nothing but rumor, this amount is doubtless exaggerated. Everything moved along smoothly until about ten days ago, when

SUDDENLY HE WAS MISSING.

Along with him disappeared about thirty thousand dollars belonging to a rural bank, of which he had been a leading manager. After it became certain that he had absconded, a general rush was made by his creditors for his property, each feeling that in it lay his only safety. Such a source of consolation, however, proved illusory, and a howl of mingled rage and indignation went up as the fact was revealed that all his real estate was covered by mortgages. There was no help for it. And his unfortunate victims could do nothing but fervail and sympathize with each other. Among those who are sufferers is

A YOUNG ORPHAN GIRL

who had deposited, it is said in his hands, about $2,000. She is now left penniless, and will have to battle with the world. Another victim is a young man who had been in his employment from boyhood—nearly fifteen years and had in that time accumulated a small sum by approximating $4,000. He had it deposited in the bank in the name of his employer, and it was swept with the rest. Another is a young married man in Allegheny, who had $300 in the bank; he lost that, and besides has since been made acquainted with a forgery of his name to a note for $400 by the man in whom he had placed confidence. There are other sufferers, some wealthy, and others in little able to stand the loss, but it seems to be no redress, as the absconding party has apparently gotten

BEYOND THE REACH

of the detectives. It is thought he has gone to Canada, as he often spoke favorably of that locality, especially during the past year. He has left his family without means, and there is a proposition to continue the store, which the missing man owned, for their benefit. This will probably be carried into effect.

In the meantime any information of that fugitive will be thankfully received by a large circle of former friends.

SLIGHTLY AWKWARD.

A Gentleman Caught up—Charged With Passing Counterfeit Money—It Proves to be a Good Bill—The Accused Discharged.

The extent to which counterfeit shoving has been carried in this vicinity recently has made our detectives very watchful. Of course under such a state of affairs mistakes will happen, which place honest people sometimes in very awkward positions. Such an incident occurred to a gentleman of this city Saturday afternoon. The officials on duty in the Liberty Street, heard rumors that a man had been endeavoring to pass a counterfeit $50 bill, started in search of him and succeeded about noon shortly in overhauling him. They found the bill in his pocket—a clear case. He was taken before United States Commissioner Gibson, but that official, before taking the information, thinking the bill to be genuine, sent it out for examination back; and this supposition proved correct, according to the opinions of all the experts in the Custom House. The man was at once released. Happily, he was of a good natured turn and accepted the apologies made.

It is proper to state that the arrest was not made, as has been stated by the United States Detectives, but by members of the city police stationed in East Liberty. However, that matters but very little now, as the affair turned out pleasantly.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE—Had a stranger dropped into the Opera House last evening, and witnessed the large, brilliant and fashionable gathering assembled, he would have been impressed with the fact that our people not only appreciate music, but when called forth on special occasions, make an appearance at once stylish and grand. Every seat in the commodious house was occupied. The attraction was the rendition of Beethoven's magnificent opera, in two acts, Fidelio, rendered by the great Haas Grand Opera Combination. The orchestra was especially strengthened, new scenery used throughout, and the stage appointments were exceedingly good, all conducing largely to the proper rendition of the opera. Certainly no opera troupe ever appeared to better advantage in this city, and certainly, again, Fidelio was never before presented to the public with such fine effect or in a more elegant, artistic and faithful manner.

The cast was, with perhaps a single exception, a very pleasing and powerful one. That great favorite, the Queen of the English Opera, Miss Kellogg, filled Leonora, while Leonora, was, as she always is, received with earnest applause, and gained new favor with our citizens by her most artistic and beautiful rendition of the character. Short as the opera of Fidelio is, it embraces Dramatis Personæ of exceeding difficult impersonation. Nor is there any character that requires more artistic excellence to render pleasing and acceptable, than that of Leonora. Disguised as a young boy, doomed at a time a husband is languishing in chains in the deepest dungeon of a prison, to counterfeit affection, not only for the jailer, but for his daughter—the earnest appeals for the liberation of the prisoners into the prison yard—the disappointment that Florestan, her husband, is not with them—the urgent entreaty to be permitted to visit the dungeons—the irrepressible outbreak of the emotion consequent on witnessing the terrible spectacle lying before her in chains—the discovery, rescue and joy, require a degree of excellence that renders the character of Leonora probably as difficult as any she could be called upon to represent. Yet Mrs. Bernard never fails, but in all her parts is equal to the task.

We have never witnessed a more beautiful rendition of the quiet, earnest, loving and true-hearted Leonora, than delighted us last evening.

Rover, the Gardener, was personated by Drayton. There are but few artists at present before the public, if indeed there are any, that excel Drayton. We regard him as one of the best of actors, and last evening, the kindly hearted old man, truthful, and his idea was true even unto concessions of brutality, and yet, withal, with such evidences of deep sympathy in his every act, that he received, as he well merited, the most unbounded applause and admiration. There is not much to say about the character of Mr. Drayton's acting that attaches itself to the hearts of those who look upon him. There is nothing unnatural—nothing prejudiced, nothing conventional—but all seems so perfectly natural and faithful to him, that you forget that there is an actor, and realize that there is before you the enduring character he is representing.

Mr. Castler as Florestan, was a fine excellent. It is not an opera, where he appears to any very marked advantage, but the little he had to do, pendulum still existed in the old Liberty, and has heretofore won.

Mr. Howell as Don Pizarro, did not charm us in the least. We would not speak unkindly of any, but we think Mr. Howell has just what Mr. Drayton has not,—the old stiff conventional style of impersonation, that mars the effect, and necessarily detracts from the rendition. Don Pizarro is not a difficult character to represent, and yet Mr. Howell for some reason gave but a cold and lifeless exhibit of the passionate feelings of the Governor of the State prison. The conception in his mind was the destruction and murder of Florestan his prisoner. In this our criticism of Mr. Howell ends, we desire only to be understood with reference to the impersonation of Don Pizarro, and his representation of last evening. What he may be in other characters he probably more congenial, has nothing whatever to do with a criticism confined solely to his recitation and impersonation of last evening.

With the other Dramatis Personæ, there was nothing that called forth their abilities or demanded a high style of execution. They all did fairly so far as their respective parts were concerned. The Opera was well presented, and the audience left more than satisfied—delighted.

This evening "Maritana" will be presented. The box office is open daily from nine o'clock A. M., to four o'clock P. M., for the sale of reserved seats.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening a large audience assembled to witness the debut of the Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe. The performance consisted of the highly sensational semi-melodramatic burlesque, Sindbad the Sailor, which gave ample opportunity for the peculiar excellencies of the company. The spectacle is admirably put upon the stage, and was received with unmistakable satisfaction.

LECTURE.—The Rev. J. J. McIlliyar will deliver a lecture on the "Inside and Outside Views of Oddfellowship" at the Oddfellow's Hall, Manchester, this evening. From the gentleman's wide reputation as an orator, and his familiarity with the subject of which he proposes to treat, we feel no hesitation in saying that his lecture will be a most interesting one. The Manchester street cars run directly to the Hall.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Last night the Varieties had a good house. Manager Aimes is ineffatigable in his efforts to give us novel ties, and the performance of last evening was an entire change of programme. An agreeable miscellany, comprising song, dance and unlimited fun, may be expected at all times in this snug little theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The lovers of the beautiful have but this week in which to view one of the finest works of art that has ever visited our city, and should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity, as Professor Bain will close the exhibition of the Pilgrim on Saturday next. Matinees will be given to-morrow and Saturday afternoons.

One of the Homburg Victims.

A dispatch was received by Mr. David Watt, Chief Clerk in the offices of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad from the superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, stating that among the bodies taken from the wreck, at New Hamburg, was that of a man who was supposed, from the papers that were found on his person to be James Humphries, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad; in 1867 there was a fireman of this name on the Pennsylvania Road, and at present his brother Daniel Humphries, is an engineer on that road. Mr. Watt has telegraphed to Daniel Humphries making inquiries as to the whereabouts of James.

OAKLAND PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Result of the Investigation—What the Owners Ask—And What the City Will Lose.

The trouble between the city and the Oakland Passenger Railway is likely to be settled. The sub-committee appointed by the Street Committee, after a consultation with the present owners of the road, find that they are willing to pay all indebtedness from the time they took hold of it, two years ago. The city, however, has a claim of $2,800, dating previous to this time, which the present owners of the road refuse to pay. They contend that as the road was sold to them under a special act of the Legislature, that they are not now liable to any debt incurred by the company before that sale. It is said that this is the opinion of many legal gentlemen who have examined the subject.

In regard to fixing the streets, the owners of the road want the city to pave Fifth avenue as far out as the sewer was extended—and which they claim tore up the thoroughfare which was in good order before. The Committee however, don't seem to view the matter in that light. However, at the next meeting of Councils they will report the result of their investigation, and then it will be for that body to decide upon the losing of that $2,800 and the repaving of the avenue. The Company agrees to pay one third the cost of repaving the avenue.

OVERBOARD.

Horse and Wagon Backed Off a Ferry Boat—The Horse Drowned—Narrow Escape of the Driver.

Yesterday morning a serious affair occurred on one of the Saw Mill Run ferry-boats. The boat was making the trip toward the city, when one of the teams became unmanageable and commenced backing. This caused the horse in the team, attached to a light spring wagon, to back too, and the result was the chain was broken, and horse, wagon and driver went over into the water. This occurred just opposite Painter's mill. The man, Louis Aurin, managed to keep himself buoyed up until he reached a point beside Singer, Nimick & Co.'s mill, when he was rescued by a couple of workmen, who pushed out a plank. By this time he had floated about three hundred yards and was so exhausted that he could hardly hold on. He succeeded however in sustaining himself by throwing his arm around the plank and was thus drawn to the shore. From thence he was carried to a neighboring house and attended to.

Meanwhile the horse and wagon floated off until the vehicle struck a coal barge below the ferry landing, which entangled the animal and caused him to drown.

It is said the officers of the boat never stopped it, but went ahead as though nothing had happened. Can this be so?

THE DEAD STRANGER.

Who He Is—Word from His Friends

About a week ago it will be remembered we gave an account of a death which occurred at the St. Clair Hotel—the deceased being unknown in the city. A search among the effects failed to reveal any trace of his friends but his own name William Mullen was discovered. Coroner West sent a number of letters to postmasters in the eastern part of the State, from which it was supposed he had come, but to-day the Coroner threw he yesterday received the following letter:

OAKDALE, Delaware County, Pa., 1
To J. G. West, Coroner:—Dear Sir: I received your note of the 16th inst., stating that a person by the name of William Mullen had been found. The parties are in this neighborhood. I immediately sent word to them. What disposition they will make I can't tell.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES H. OGDEN, P. M.

It is probable that some of Mullen's relations will come on and take charge of the remains.

"Circumstances" Last Night.

Mr. Gough's second lecture at Library Hall last night was attended by far the largest audience which has yet assembled in the building. This may seem like exaggeration to those who were not present, but the literal fact is proved in the sale of tickets, which showed that four hundred more persons had purchased tickets and were in the hall than on the night of the lecture of Miss Olive Logan; that assemblage was considered the largest lecture audience ever seen in Pittsburgh, but it was still short in numbers that the law of last night. Parquette, dress circle, balcony, seats and aisles were crowded—still hardly another person could get even have found standing room. All the boxes were filled, even to the two upper ones, which up to last evening had never been occupied. Then, as to the "cramming" process, the scenery on the stage was shifted as far back as possible, and accommodations provided there for about one hundred and fifty people. During the early part of the evening many who had been unable to gain admittance left, but as all, except the vestibule within hearing, but out of sight of the speaker. It was the greatest ovation ever accorded to any lecturer by Pittsburgh.

The remarkable popularity of the speaker will be further seen when it is mentioned that the Opera House opened last season with Gough, and that for that reason a very full house was not expected.

The lecture spoke for over an hour and a half in that inimitable way which has made him famous. The old jokes of which there were not a few were retold in a style which elicited the most uncontrollable laughter while the finer passages of pathos and eloquence, and touching appeals were listened to again, and came with apparently as much force as when first uttered. The lecture could not by any means be called a new one, but given as it was last night seemed to have as much of effect upon the audience as though none of them had ever heard or read it before. They were kept in a thoroughly good humor all the time, and whether laughing at one of the oldest of old jokes, or listening to an intense earnestness to an impassioned appeal, seemed all to be held under the influence of the orator as by a magic spell. Everybody respect the entertainment was an eminent success.

By an announcement made previous to the commencement of the lecture, it appears that we are again to have the privilege of hearing Mr. Wendell Phillips, who promises to return to the city and will speak Friday night next, by request on "The Lost Arts."

"Homes for the People."

The annual election by the Stock-holders of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, held yesterday resulted in the choice of Messrs.

John Watt, Esq. W. C. Aughenbaugh.
H. Fahnestock, Esq. W. W. Wilson, Esq.
Hon. Joseph Walton. C. F. Schway Esq.
C. J. Smith Esq. P. Haberman Esq.
John A. Wolfe Esq. Dr. Taulet.
Al'x. Tindle Esq. Dr. C. Baelz.
J. R. Bingler Esq. A. B. Stevenson Esq.
Martin Bridge Esq. G. Steagle Esq.
Charles Foster Esq. E. G. Krehan Esq.
Bern. Krugh Esq. A. Patterson. Esq.

We omit several new and well known gentlemen in the above list and are glad to learn, that enough stock is already secured to assure the early realization of the magnificent scheme of the Company, for building "Homes for the People."

The Stock list will remain open for a short time and we advise all who wish to be identified with the most useful, most profitable and safest investment ever presented in this city to call at the office of the Company 131 Smithfield St., or on any of the Directors for full information.

Two Boat Nearly Burned.

On Sunday night a fire was discovered in the tow-boat O. H. Ormsby, belonging to J. Risher & Co., lying at Green Springs about a mile below Lock No. 2, on the Monongahela, which but for the timely discovery of the flames would in the total loss of the boat. The flames were first seen breaking out of the pilot house and rapidly communicated to the cabin. The crew, however, worked with energy, and with the aid of the steam pump on board succeeded in preventing the destruction of the boat, which at one time seemed imminent. The pilot house and and the cabin, on first glance, appeared to be entirely consumed. The flames were extinguished before they communicated with the floor of the cabin, and consequently the machinery and lower part of the boat was not injured. The fire is said to have originated from the stove in the pilot house. The loss will not exceed six hundred dollars, and is fully covered by insurance. The boat will be brought down this afternoon for the purpose of receiving a new cabin.

Feud Among Boys.

Yesterday morning the boys residing on Spring and Mulberry alleys decided to submit the differences that have subsisted between them from time immemorial to the arbitrament of war. To this end they accumulated a stock of ammunition, consisting of paving stones and brickbats on the neutral ground between the localities named, and commenced hostilities. The damage was done to both sides, when Officer Thanksgiving appeared on the ground, and both armies fled ingloriously. John Buck-house, of the Mulberry party, who is of some reason, whether bravery or a lack of fleetness of foot, was captured and taken to the lock-up, where he awaits a hearing before his honor, Mayor Brush.

Fatal Result.

We yesterday gave the particulars of the scalding of a little child, Ella Gunsall, at the residence of its parents, 69 Carroll street, Second ward, Allegheny. The little victim on Saturday overturned a can of boiling water upon itself. At the time, although its injuries were serious, no serious consequences were apprehended. The child, however, died, was fatally injured, and after lingering in great pain until yesterday morning at eight o'clock, expired. It was only four years of age, and the sudden and painful manner of its death renders the grief of its parents much more poignant.

Fire on Penn Avenue.

The alarm of fire sounded from box 61, about 12:30 this morning was occasioned by the burning of a pile of chips in the kitchen of a Lager beer Saloon on Penn Avenue, two doors from Sixteenth Street, occupied by Albert Penoti, and owned by a Mrs. McKee. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground and extinguished the fire before it had attained any headway. Loss about $50, fully covered by insurance.

Italian Unity.

It should be borne in mind by all liberal minded and patriotic citizens that they are, called to meet on Wednesday evening next at Library Hall, to express the sympathy so widely felt with the Italian people in their labors and sacrifices in the cause of National Unity, and to congratulate them upon the substantial progress achieved within the past few years. We trust that our citizens generally, without distinction of sect or party, will do honor to themselves by a fitting and earnest declaration of a true American sentiment in relation to the grand subject of Italian unity and freedom.

Accidental Suffocation.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner West on the body of an infant named James Prescott, the parents of which reside on Isabella street, Fourth ward, Allegheny City. During the night previous, the child had been restless, and the mother took it into her arms and quieted it, and went to sleep again. Yesterday morning when she awoke she found the child lying face downward with its head partially under the pillow, dead. A verdict of accidental suffocation was rendered.

The Last Acts by Wendell Phillips in Library Hall on Friday night.

SERIOUS FALL.

A Boy Falls Through a Hatchway—No Bones Broken—Probable Internal Injuries.

Yesterday afternoon a boy whose name we did not not learn, about fifteen years of age, employed at the tobacco factory of Messrs. Gleason & Co., on Madison avenue, Allegheny, fell through the hatchway from the third to the first floor. When picked up he was bleeding at the mouth, nose and ears, and, although sensible, was unable to speak. Dr. Ehrhardt was immediately summoned, and after a thorough examination, pronounced that no bones were broken, but that there might be serious internal injuries. The lad was then conveyed to his home.

Wendell Phillips said he could speak better in Library Hall than any place else. Go and hear him do it on Friday night.

Last week of The Pilgrim.

John L. Dawes would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has not quit the painting business, as has been reported, and will be glad to see those in want of House and Sign Painting at the office of

T THS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.,
96 and 98 Third avenue.

First-Class Residence.

On Ridge street, fronting the Park; large lots. The house has all the modern improvements, and fine stable and carriage house on the rear, fronting on a sixty foot street. This property is certainly one of the most desirable for location &c., now in the market, and it is a rare opportunity to be able to secure so very desirable property in a very respect. For further particulars inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue. T&S

Last week of The Pilgrim.

Glass Cards.—We are prepared to make Glass Cards at lower figures than any other house here or elsewhere.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Lecture which first created the fame of Wendell Phillips, aside from reform, was entitled The Lost Arts. He will repeat it on Friday night.

The Pilgrim exhibits this evening for the Sheltering Arms. Go.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. M

For House Painting, go to 96 and 98 Third avenue.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

KRUPP.

His Great Steel Works at Essen.

The following particulars respecting Krupp's Steel Works at Essen are taken from a private letter written in 1865 by a person then employed in that establishment.

The buildings are in the close vicinity of coal mines, and comprise workshops (which the largest is appropriated to the boring and turning of cannons,) rolling-works, puddling-works, melting furnaces, water-works, a locomotive-wheel factory (in which Krupp himself was originally a workman,) coke-ovens, and kilns for fire-bricks, etc. Of the thirty-five steam hammers in use in 1865, two, called respectively "Max" and "Frederic," cost six hundred thousand Prussian dollars each, while a third to be called "Hercules" was in process of construction, and estimated to cost a million of dollars. Its weight was to be two hundred thousand pounds, and that of the anvil four thousand pounds.

In each of the puddling furnaces four hundred pounds of steel were made every two hours, after which the channel of the furnace was cleaned and repaired. The numerous chimneys, two hundred feet high, contained each a boiler for utilizing the waste heat, placed next, as are also the taxes, Logan; Gregg & Co; 11 bbls apples, McCracken & Co; 10 do do, F G Craighead; 1 keg butter, Mrs Sparks; 1 do do, Atwell & Co; 1 do do, Atwell & Co; 1 do do, Alwell & Co; 1 do do, Atwell & Co; 1 do do, Atwell & Co; 1 do do, At